THE BEAVER ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, in the old Argus building, on THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PA., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper, will be furnished, in wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, Articles of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 50—No. 2. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, January 15, 1868. Established 1818

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to TEN lines of this type measured as a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged *invariably* ten cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

$60,000 ! $60,000!! $60,000 !!!

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,

City of Allegheny, December 12th, 1867.

THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY DESIRES TO REfect a Loan of $60,000. Bonds for which will be issued in sums of $1000 each, maturing 20 years from January 1st, 1868, with coupons attached for the payment of interest semi-annually in July and January, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

For terms apply to or address

R. B. FRANCIS,
City Controller.

dec15'67:3m.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF SAID COUNTY, before the Hon. Judge of said Court. In the matter of the settlement of the estate of Hannah Jackson, dec'd. And now to wit: Nov. 19th, 1867, on motion the Court appoint J. H. Harrah, Esq., an Auditor to make distribution of the proceeds of the estate in the hands of John Barlow, administrator of the personal estate of Hannah Jackson, dec'd.

Attest: JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clk.
From the Record.

The Auditor above named will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, in the borough of Beaver, on Saturday the 4th day of January, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in the distribution of said estate of Hanna Jackson, dec'd., are hereby notified to attend.

J. H. HARRAH,
dec18'67:4t. Audito .

Conversion of 7-30's.

HOLDERS OF JUNE AND JULY 7-30'S CAN have them converted into the

— New 5-20 Gold Coupon Bond,

On more advantageous terms than the government now by sending or presenting their 7-30s to us. Bonds delivered immediately or sent by express. Agents for sale of Pacific Railroad Bonds.—Highest price paid for Government securities in exchange for same. Six per cent. interest paid on deposits. Money loaned on Government Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth & Wood Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Premium Trunk Factory

JOSEPH LIEBLER,

MANUFACTRER OF AND DEALER IN

TRUNKS, VALISES

AND

Traveling Bags,

NO. 104 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Leave Allegheny, 7:00 A. M., arrives at Chicago at 4:50 P. M., leaves daily.
Leave Pittsburgh at 8:00 A. M., arrives at Pittsburgh at 5:15 P. M., leaves daily.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburgh	8:00AM	9:30AM	3:15PM	2:00AM
Rochester	9:15	10:40	4:35	3:10
Beaver	10:03	12:20PM	5:25	4:58
Enon	10:40	1:05	6:30	5:30
Alliance	11:17	1:46	7:17	6:22
Canton	12:37PM	3:03	8:36	7:52
Massillon	1:07	3:33	9:12	8:28
Orrville	1:45	4:09	9:53	9:08
Wooster	2:05	4:29	10:24	9:40
Mansfield	2:45	5:09	10:55	10:19
Crestline	3:30	5:30	11:30	10:45
Galion	3:50	6:10	11:50	11:05
Bucyrus	4:05	6:25	12:08AM	11:22
Forest	4:35	6:55	12:38	11:52
Findlay	5:20	7:40	1:23	12:37PM
Fostoria	6:00AM	8:20	2:03	1:17
Bettsville	6:21	8:40	2:25	1:39
Republic	6:45	9:04	2:49	2:03
Attica	7:05	9:24	3:09	2:23
Bellevue	7:30	9:49	3:34	2:48
Clyde	7:50	10:09	3:54	3:08
Fremont	8:10	10:29	4:14	3:28
Clyde	8:30	10:49	4:34	3:48
Green Springs	8:45	11:04	4:49	4:03
Tiffin	9:05	11:24	5:09	4:23
Republic	9:45	12:04PM	5:49	5:03
Attica	10:05	12:24	6:09	5:23
Bellevue	10:30	12:49	6:34	5:48
Clyde	10:50	1:09	6:54	6:08
Fremont	11:10	1:29	7:14	6:28
Clyde	11:30	1:49	7:34	6:48
Green Springs	11:45	2:04	7:49	7:03
Tiffin	12:05PM	2:24	8:09	7:23
Republic	12:45	3:04	8:49	8:03
Bettsville	1:05	3:24	9:09	8:23
Fostoria	1:21	3:40	9:25	8:39
Findlay	2:00	4:19	10:04	9:18
Forest	2:45	5:04	10:49	10:03
Bucyrus	3:15	5:30	11:20	10:34
Galion	3:30	5:50	11:40	10:54
Crestline	3:50	6:10	12:00	11:14
Mansfield	4:30	6:50	12:40PM	11:54
Wooster	5:05	7:25	1:15	12:29PM
Orrville	5:25	7:45	1:35	12:49
Massillon	5:45	8:05	1:55	1:09
Canton	6:15	8:35	2:25	1:39
Alliance	7:30	9:50	3:40	2:54
Enon	8:05	10:25	4:15	3:29
Beaver	8:40	10:55	4:50	4:04
Rochester	9:00	11:15	5:10	4:24
Pittsburgh	10:30AM	12:40PM	6:40	5:50PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Chicago	7:30AM	10:30PM	1:50PM	4:50AM
Valparaiso	9:03	12:10AM	3:25AM	6:50
Plymouth	10:21	1:25	4:10	8:45
Warsaw	11:37	2:35	5:01	10:08
Columbia	12:11PM	3:11	5:14	10:42
Fort Wayne	1:05	4:00	6:00	11:30PM
Fort Wert	3:25	6:20	8:15	1:45AM
Lima	4:30	7:27	9:45	3:05
Forest	5:29	8:10	10:26	4:30
Upper Sandusky	6:03	8:53	11:04	5:25
Bucyrus	6:38	9:30	11:40	6:00AM
Crestline	7:25	10:20	12:30AM	6:36
Mansfield	8:40	11:45	1:45	8:22
Wooster	9:07	12:15PM	2:15	8:55
Orrville	9:43	12:55	2:50	9:39
Massillon	10:05	1:20	3:12	10:00
Canton	10:30	1:55	3:40	11:15
Alliance	11:32	3:04	4:50	11:49
Salem	12:54AM	5:10	6:10	2:15PM
Rochester	1:57	6:45	7:05	3:10
Pittsburgh	3:30	8:45	10:45	5:10

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leave Youngstown at 2:20 p. m; New Castle, 3:05 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 6:30 a. m; arr. at N. Castle, 8:35 a. m; Youngstown, 9:30.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 1:30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 4:20 p. m; Youngstown, 5:20 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Express, via. Youngstown, leaves Pittsburgh, 9:30 a. m; Homewood, 11:10 a. m; Laurence Junction, 11:50 a. m. Arrives at Youngstown, 12:50 p. m.

Returning, leaves Youngstown 5:20 p. m; Laurence Junction, 6:22 p. m; Homewood, 7:00 p. m. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 9:15 p. m.

F. R. MEYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 25, 1867, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	8:30AM	2:01PM	.....	3:15PM
Euclid Street	8:51	12:21	.....	3:40
Hudson	9:39	1:08	.....	5:10
Ravenna	10:10	1:41	.....	5:44
Alliance	11:10	2:31	.....	6:40
Bayard	11:41	2:57	.....	.....
Wellsville	1:20PM	4:15	.....	.....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	.....	Accom
Wellsville	8:30AM	4:10PM	.....	.....
Bayard	10:22	5:55	.....	7:15AM
Alliance	11:15	6:15	.....	8:10
Ravenna	12:01PM	6:52	.....	8:50
Hudson	12:34	7:18	.....	9:00
Euclid Street	1:37	8:04	.....	10:15
Cleveland	1:56	8:15	.....	10:35

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Bellair	8:00AM	6:10AM	10:00AM	7:—
Bridgeport	9:00	7:08	10:50	.....
Steubenville	9:38	7:43	11:28	7:50
Wellsville	9:45	7:45	11:35	7:55
Smith's Ferry	10:07	8:00	12:00	8:00
Rochester	10:00	8:00	12:00	8:30
Beaver	10:30	9:30	12:30	9:15
Pittsburgh	11:55	10:55	1:50	9:15

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	6:15AM	2:00PM	4:20PM	3:30PM
Rochester	7:25	3:05	5:30	4:40
Beaver	8:00	3:40	6:05	5:17
Smith's Ferry	8:12	3:53	6:35	5:25
Wellsville	8:30	4:20	6:53	.....
Steubenville	9:00	5:20	7:33	.....
Bridgeport	11:12	6:30	8:57	.....
Bellair	11:25	6:40	9:10	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 6:50 a. m.	Bayard, 9:55, am
Bayard, 12:40 m.	N. Philadelphia 2:50pm

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Message by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—Before performing the customary and constitutional duty of transmitting to you information of the affairs of the Commonwealth, and recommending such measures to your consideration as are deemed necessary and expedient, it affords me great gratification to tender to you my most friendly greetings on your assembling at the Seat of Government, and to welcome you to the council chambers of the State.

Our grateful acknowledgments are due to the Beneficent Author of all good for the continued prosperity and well-being which every where prevails, for the abundance which has crowned the labors of the husbandman, for the general health with which we have been so signally favored, and for all the enjoyments of peace, contentment and happiness within our borders.

Our country has just emerged from the trials and dangers of an unrighteous rebellion and entering upon a period of important political struggle arising therefrom. Being convened as the representatives of a confiding constituency, grave duties and responsibilities devolve upon you to so legislate upon the great and manifold interests committed to your charge as best to subserve the welfare of the people and advance the honor of the State. The fullest confidence is entertained that your deliberations will result beneficially and your public duties be faithfully discharged; and on my part, permit me to give you assurances of zealous co-operation in all your labors calculated to promote the general welfare.

One of the most important duties devolving upon the Legislature is the consideration of the public finances. Such action should be taken for the provision of funds to defray the current expenses of the Government, and the preservation of the credit of the Commonwealth, and the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, as circumstances shall be found to require. These objects are of the highest importance and claim the first attention of the Representatives of the people.

FINANCES.

The report of the State Treasurer shows that the balance in the Treasury November 30, 1866, was $1,741,033 27
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867 ..... 5,493,320 07
Loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds 23,000,000 00
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable 41,022 00
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30, 1867 ..... $30,205,395 34
Payments, viz:
Ordinary expenses during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1867 ..... $4,583,806 00
Loans &c., redeemed 20,918,829 89
Depreciated funds unavailable 41,022 00
..... 25,543,658 88
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1867 ..... 4,661,836 46
Of which the Treasurer reports as applicable to the payment of over-due loans, the sum of 2,937,978 55
Balance 1,723,857 91

Amount of the State debt on November 30, 1866 ..... $35,622,052 16
Funded debt viz:
6 per cent. loans, $25,211,180 00
5 per cent. loans, 12,104,025 20
..... $90,025 00
Redemption
Interest certificates outstanding 13,026 52
Int'st certificates unclaimed 4,448 33
Domestic creditors certif's 41 67
..... 114,204 57
Total outstanding 37,701,409 77
From which duduct the amount in Treasury applicable to the payment of over due loans 2,937,978 55
..... 34,766,431 22
Amount redeemed during fiscal year ending November 30, 1867 ..... 855 00 94

That the operations of the sinking fund may be clearly understood, the following "recapitulation" is quoted from the report of the Commissioners for the year ending September 3, 1867:

Balance in sinking fund, September 3, 1867 ..... $2,752,331 77
Receipts in fund for year ending September 3, 1867 ..... 3,355,810 09
..... $6,109,161 86

Disbursements:
Paid interest $2,573,230 55
Loans redeemed 1,794,269 50
Premiums 378 00
Domestic creditors 75 00
..... 4,370,950 05
Balance in fund $1,737,912 41

By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1861, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1861, entitled "An Act to create a loan and provide for arming the State."

The receipts from said tax and tax on gross receipts amounted to $489,178 17
Interest paid in February and August 1867 ..... 169,945 00
Balance on hand 319,233 17
Public debt, November 30, 1867 ..... $34,766,431 22
Assets in Treasury, viz:
Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad company $6,500,000 00
Bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad company 3,500,000 00
Interest on bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad company 1,400,000 00
Cash in Treasury 1,723,857 91
..... 13,123,857 91
Liabilities in excess of assets $21,642,573 31

The above assets will be available as follows:

By the act of May 16, 1867, the Pennsylvania railroad company are to pay on the above bonds, $100,000 a year until July 31, 1890, when one million of the residue shall fall due, and one million annually thereafter, without interest, until the whole is paid, which will be in the year 1895.

By the act of March 7, 1861, the $3,500,000 of the bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad were surrendered to that company, upon the deposit of four millions of dollars of their bonds as collateral security for the payment of the original bond, and a mortgage of four millions of dollars was also given by the company to secure their payment. These bonds are to be paid in forty years from date of issue, and will mature A. D. 1901.

There is always a discrepancy in announcing the reduction of the State debt, between the annual proclamation of the Governor and report of the State Treasurer, arising from the fact that the sinking fund year terminates on the first Monday in September and the fiscal year of the Treasury on the 30th of November. To prevent complications of accounts and annual explanations I recommend that the termination of the sinking fund year be made the same as that of the Treasury.

The promptitude with which citizens of Pennsylvania came forward last April and took the whole amount of the twenty-three million loan, (the bids being for upwards of thirty-three millions,) may be considered a most auspicious circumstance in the financial history of the State, and indicates unbounded confidence in the good faith and substantial credit of the Commonwealth. The foregoing statement of the finances is set forth with pleasure, in consequence of their flourishing condition.

In addition thereto, the balance in favor of the General Government for Pennsylvania's quota of the direct tax levied in the several States for war purposes and for cash from the United States, amounting, in all, to nearly two millions of dollars, has been settled in full by the allowance of claims for extraordinary expenses incurred by the State during the war.

In consequence of the lapse of time since the remaining claims were contracted, the want of sufficient vouchers and explanations, and the difficulty of finding the parties, some of them being dead, by whom they should be made, render their settlement difficult, and in many instances doubtful; the accomplishment of which will, however, be vigorously pursued and the result laid before the Legislature.

Passing from this general review of the finances of the State, I cannot permit some of the most prominent ideas connected with them to pass unnoticed, because they clearly indicate the path of duty in the discharge of the Executive trust. It is deemed proper to call your attention to the fact that during the entire year a very large sum of money is in the keeping of the State Treasurer. This sum has not at any time for years been less than a million of dollars, and at present amounts to considerable over four millions of dollars. That it is unnecessary that the greater portion of this money should be kept in the Treasury to meet the ordinary demands upon it is obvious; and that it should be withdrawn from circulation is certainly a detriment to the business of the community. A contraction to the amount of several millions, as at present, cannot fail to make its impression upon those engaged in mercantile, manufacturing, agricultural, mining and all other kinds of employment. This money, I am informed upon good authority, can be loaned, with ample security for its re-payment when needed, for certain specified periods, at a reasonable rate of interest, and the proceeds placed in the Treasury for the benefit of the State, which would not only be beneficial to the tax-payers by increasing the public revenue, but also enlarge the accommodations for business purposes. If this plan were adopted, the withdrawal of the circulating medium, by the payment of taxes, would be so brief that it would not materially effect the public welfare. The fund thus acquired could be added to the sinking fund, and would materially aid in the reduction of the State debt.

A glance at the condition of the Treasury will show that at least four millions of dollars might now be loaned, and at four per cent. would realize the handsome sum of $160,000 per annum. Or nearly the whole amount of the balance now in the Treasury might be rendered productive by being invested in the bonds of the State, bearing six per cent. interest, even though purchased at a premium. Or it might be invested in United States interest bearing bonds which would be available at any moment a necessity might arise for the use of the funds. If that amount were exchanged at par for United States ten-forty bonds, bearing five per cent. interest, in gold, the product would be at the rate of $200,000 per annum, in gold, or at the present value of gold, $260,000 in currency. Besides, the funds would not become "depreciated and unavailable" by long continuance in the Treasury. A law for this purpose could be passed, specifying the method by which the unneeded money of the Treasury may be loaned, authorizing [illegible] the Secretary, Auditor General and State Treasurer, in the sum of seventeen hundred dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties and responsibilities of that office, and that the amount of the bond, eighty thousand dollars, given by him to the State, is equivalent to no security at all, under the present system of placing, unconditionally, the entire funds of the State in his hands. The only security is the incorruptible honestly and integrity of the Treasurer. Suppose that when there is in his keeping millions of dollars the incumbent of that office should be tempted to become a defaulter! How easily could he secure to his bondsmen the amount for which they would legally be liable to the State and appropriate the balance to himself! For years, it seems to me, the Treasury of the State has stood, as it were, upon a volcano. Examples all around us show the fallibility of man, and how frequently and easily he is swerved from the path of rectitude and honor. Even many of those in the most elevated positions and enjoying the highest confidence of the public, are often found to yield to the temptations that surround them. The desire for the rapid accumulation of wealth; the thousand of schemes presened to excite the cupidity of human nature, and looseness of public morals, engendered by the escape of the guilty from punishment, have so demoralized public sentiment that it may be considered a wonder—almost a miracle—that Pennsylvania has so long escaped from the calamity that might, at any time have happened, or that may hereafter happen, by the robbery of her Treasury, and render the suspension of the payment of the interest upon the State debt, for a time, inevitable.

In the performance of my duty, I have forewarned the Legislature of a danger as respects her finances, of no common magnitude. It rests for it to determine whether this danger shall be averted by prompt and efficient legislation and the Treasury guarded against the occurrence of so great a calamity.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of the Common Schools exhibits a full view of our excellent system of public instruction, which is widely diffusing its blessings by securing a sound and substantial education to all the children of the State. A brief, summary will give an idea of the immense proportions it has attained and the vast amount of usefulness of which it is capable.

At the close of the year the number of school districts in the State was 1,889; the number of schools, 13,495; graded schools, 2,147; school directors, 11,534; county, city, and borough superintendents, 68; teachers, 16,528; pupils, 789,380; the cost of tuition, $9,028,065 70; building, $1,262,708 68; contingencies, $790,675 53; tuition, building and contingencies, $5,081,539,71; and the amount expended for all purposes relating to schools, $5,160,750-17.

Your attention is particularly invited to the want of uniformity and constant change of books in the public schools. These are matters of serious inconvenience and needless expense to the poor, and might easily be remedied by judicious legislation.

The chief aim of our system of common schools is to place the advantages of an education within the reach of all the children of the Commonwealth; and when it is considered that intelligence and virtue are the principal safeguards of our free institutions, this system earnestly claims the fostering care and wise guidance of the Legislature.

The graded schools have largely increased during the past year. The system established by the State was designed, not only to furnish instruction to our youth in the elements of knowledge, but wherever practicable, to impart to them an education in the higher branches of learning. The multiplication of grammar and high schools should, therefore, receive every encouragement for they are necessary to perfect the system and enable the State to avail itself of that talent which is born in the cottages of the poor quite as frequent ly as in the palaces of the rich.

Good schools cannot exist without good teachers, and good teachers can only be obtained by using the proper means to prepare them. Recognizing these facts, the Legislature of 1857 passed a general Normal school law, dividing the State into twelve districts, and looking forward to the establishment, in each of them, of a Normal School. According to the provisions of [illegible] four of those schools are now organized [illegible] prosperous condition of which is evidenced by the fact that two thousand one hundred and eighty-five students attended them during the past year, of whom [illegible] six graduated.

Fourteen colleges and [illegible] academies have made reports to the [illegible] Department during the past year. Such institutions supply a great public want in the common school system of our Commonwealth. A State requires men of general culture in all the walks of life, as well as the profession of teaching, and the perfection of the system of public school instruction is one of the wisest and noblest objects of legislation. All of the different institutions of learning would be strengthened and their usefulness increased by bringing them together in a closer union, which possibly can best be accomplished by the creation of a general Department of Education.

Serious complaints have been made concerning the neglect of the education of the children in the [illegible] and poor houses of some of the counties of the State. They are permitted to grow up in idleness and ignorance, and when sent upon the world to earn a living are better prepared to receive lessons of vice than those of usefulness. The directors of these institutions should be compelled, by law, to send such children to the common school, or provide proper schools for them, and it should be made the duty of common school superintendents to supervise and enforce the execution of the law.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOL.

The last annual report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools was made up to include the 30th of November, 1866. The appropriation for that year, extending from January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1867, was insufficient to cover the expenses of the whole year, and consequently those of December, 1866, were unpaid. The next appropriation, under the present law, extends from Jan. 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868. It was, therefore, determined that there was no legal authority to apply any part of it to the payment of expenses prior to January, 1867; hence those incurred in December, 1866, amounting to $3049.77, remain unpaid.

Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, who was appointed Superintendent by my predecessor, continued in office until May 1, 1867, when, under the act of April 9, 1867, I appointed Colonel George L. M'Farland, Superintendent, Rev. C. Cornforth, Inspector and Examiner, and Mrs. E. W. Hutter, Assistant, who at once entered upon the discharge of their duties by visiting and re-organizing the schools, correcting abuses which had crept into the local management of some of them, and in settling arrearages which was done with zeal, fidelity, and commendable promptitude.

The present Superintendent reports the expenditures for the [illegible] ..... $341,682 [illegible]
[illegible] 2,357 67
[illegible] 6,781 60
Education from January 1st to December 1st, 1867, ... $394,429 02

The expenses for the six months, from December 1st, 1867, to June 1st 1868, are estimated by the Superintendent as follows:

Education and maintenance of 1,750 children, in advanced schools, at $40 per annum $129,500 00
Education and maintenance for 500 children in primary schools, at $125 per annum 31 250 00
Education and maintenance of 1,050 children in "Homes," at $[illegible] per annum 55,125 00
Including 1,830 children, at $25 per annum 23,125 00
Suffering pupils, salaries, &c., ... 3,975 00
Estimate for six months, ending June 1, 1868 ..... 242,975 00
Actual and estimated expenses for fifteen months, from January 1, 1867 to June 1, 1868 ..... $637,395 09
Estimate rate of $449,925 80 per annum, which deduct total amount appropriated for seventeen months, at $350,000 per annum 495,843 33
Deficit for seventeen months last past, at rate of $99,925 80 per annum, ... 141,551 67
Add amount due for Dencember, 1866, ... 31,049 77
Exhibits the total deficit from December, 1866, to June 1, 1868 to be provided by special appropriation 172,611 36

I deem it inappropriate here to say, if the bill which passed the House at the last session had become a law, making an appropriation of $450,000 per annum for the Soldiers' Orphans' schools, it would have been sufficient to have paid the total expenses.

The estimates for the year ending June 1st, 1868, are found fully set forth in the report of the Superintendent. From that report it will be seen that there are in operation [illegible] nine orphan schools and homes, containing an average of two thousand and thirty-one pupils, for the year ending November 30, 1867, at an average cost of one hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents per annum.

These schools have doubtless reached their maximum numbers. Sixteen years being the period when Orphans cease to be chargeable to the State, and they will thenceforward be provided for in the following ratio, viz: 374 will be left in 1868, 329 in 1869, 348 in 1870, 479 in 1872, 460 in 1873, and 144 in 1875, after which there will be more than 300 remaining. Should the term be reduced to 15 years, as has been proposed, [illegible] fifth of the number now in attendance will enter upon trades or business during the present year.

I cannot refrain from [illegible] an estimate of the [illegible] that are constantly occurring in these institutions. Thousands are [illegible] enjoying their parental care, and educational training, who would have suffered poverty and [illegible] left to grow up in ignorance. Many a widow's heart has been [illegible] for the protection, comfort and [illegible] extended to her fatherless children. Thousands are the noble and grateful tears shed for those who have fallen [illegible] them in the time of their country's need, while the generous disposition of these destitute and helpless orphans [illegible] the Legislature deserves and receives the thanks of every good citizen. I cordially approve of the [illegible] of providing for the children of those who have fallen in the defence. In shielding, educating and providing for the children of our fallen soldiers, the State is nobly performing a duty which children are not the proper objects of charity, or pensioners upon its bounty. The claims of the Commonwealth upon its soldiers for the services rendered by them, and the claims earned by them upon its support have not only been withdrawn by the [illegible] philanthropy, honor, and gratitude, every principal [illegible]

COLLEGE.

[illegible] 2, 1862, grant[illegible] States, to be applied [illegible] of colleges, [illegible] to give [illegible] to agriculture and the mechanic arts. By the [illegible] by Congress, [illegible] 700,000 acres fell to the share of this Commonwealth. The act of Assembly of February 19, 1867, appropriated the benefit of the whole of that grant to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, which has thereby become subject to the supervision and guardianship of the State. I therefore invite your attention to the organization and condition of that institution, as exhibited by the president of the board of trustees, in his report for the year 1867, which will be laid before you. The commissioners appointed by the Legislature to sell the land scrip have completed the sales, which amount to $439,168 00. In accordance with the act of Assembly, the one-tenth of the proceeds has been applied to the purchase of sites for "Model and Experimental Farms," and the residue invested as follows: $120,000 in United States 5-20 bonds; $20,000 in Pennsylvania war loan, and $335,000 in the Pennsylvania bonds of 1867.

The college has been thoroughly re-organized in order to make it fully respond to the objects and requirements of the act of Congress and to the educational interests of the industrial classes, and to meet these ends it now gives courses of instruction in general science, agriculture, mechanics and civil engineering, metallurgy and mining, ancient and modern languages, and military tactics, employing a faculty comprising six professors and two instructors in the college department, and three in the grammar school. This important educational enterprise in the interests of agriculture ture and the mechanical arts deserves favorable consideration.

MILITARY.

An adequate preparation in time of peace is a preservative against the probabilities and contingencies of war. This oft repeated axiom was not sufficiently realized before the rebellion, for, when it broke out, found the nation wholly unprepared. Had it been otherwise, the war which continued through a period of four years, and cost the country millions of treasure, hundreds of thousands of lives, and an incalculable amount of suffering and want, would have been been of comparatively short duration, if not crushed in its incipiency. That war, however, has not been without its useful lessons. It has taught the necessity of adhering to principles in practice which we have heretofore only acknowledged in theory. It has trained many thousand of our young men in the science of arms and infused among them a spirit of military ardor which may safely be relied on in any future emergency, and paved the way for the establishment of military organization, that will prove a safeguard and honor to the State. The Legislature, availing itself of these facts, should adopt a liberal and effective system for increasing and regulating the volunteer militia. The law of 1864, though excellent in many respects, does not meet the requirements of the times, and alterations and amendments are needed before it can accomplish all the contemplated and desired objects. The minimum of men necessary to form a company is entirely too high, and in many places where smaller companies would be formed, it is impossible to raise them in accordance with the ratio established by the act. From the report of the Adjutant General, it will be seen that there still remains in the State, eight uniformed companies of the Union was not a war of nations but of treason against loyalty. It was a contest of rebels who would have drained the life's blood of the government which had nurtured and protected them, against its patriotic sons who fought to save it from destruction. It was a war carried on by the defenders and promoters of oppression against the friends and lovers of liberty and their country's integrity.

While there is no reasonable objection to giving decent sepulture even to the rebel dead, able testimonials may bestow them. It is our duty to render honor only to whom we believe honor is due.

any desirable extent, and tend to renew and keep alive in our soldier the proud memories of the service and to preserve the military ardor born out of our recent struggles for national existence.

NEW ARSENAL.

The necessity for a new arsenal, affording a place of safe deposit for ordnance, ordnance stores and a magazine, is too obvious to require anything more on my part than to call your attention to the subject, and to ask that authority be given and an appropriation made for the purchase of a site and for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose indicated.

REYNOLDS MONUMENT.

Agreeably to the requirements of the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to authorize the Governor to transfer to the Reynolds Monument Committee unserviceable and condemned ordnance," approved March 7, 1867, I caused the ordnance in the arsenal to be inspected and turned over to the committee for the purpose indicated, five condemned six-pounder brass cannon, weighing in the aggregate three thousand seven hundred and forty-eight pounds.

HISTORY.

In 1864 the Legislature made an appropriation for the purpose of having prepared and published a complete history of the military operations of the State in reference to the late war. My predecessor appointed Samuel P. Bates, Esq., for the purpose of consummating the provisions of that act; who proceeded to collect the necessary materials and to prosecute the work.

Although the country has again been restored to peace, the people continue to feel a deep interest in all that relates to the struggle which so recently convulsed the nation. In the prosecution of the war Pennsylvania, always among the first to answer the country's call, gave additional evidences of her devotion to liberty and to the nation's glory. Over three hundred and sixty thousand of her sons stood in the ranks of the Union army. Many have fallen, and nearly thirty thousand by wounds and disease received in the field, repose in death. To commemorate their heroism, to preserve their names and perpetuate the record of their deeds are among the objects of the work in progress. In its pages will be found an account of each and every military organization of the State; the officers and men of whom they were composed; the name of every individual, with his place of residence, time of muster, date of discharge, and the special acts by which he was distinguished, as well of the dead as those who have survived.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Transportation, created during the war, has accomplished its purpose, and ceased to exist by the determination of the Legislature, expressed in the appropriation bill, approved April 11, 1867. The report of the Superintendent shows that for the year ending November 30, 1867, the whole number of claims settled and paid was eight hundred and eighty-two. These were for the disinterment of the bodies of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers on distant battle-fields and transportation to the homes of their relatives, and the total expenditures were thirty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty cents. There remain unsettled one hundred and twenty-three claims, amounting to about four thousand dollars, for the payment of which and some unsettled transportation, an appropriation of four thousand five hundred dollars will be required.

All the papers and business of the Department have been transferred to the office of the Adjutant General.

STATE AGENCY.

During the war a State Agency, for the examination, adjustment and collection, free of expense, of military claims, was established at Washington, for the maintenance of which the Legislature, with commendable liberality, has annually made the necessary appropriations.

In January last, Col. John H. Stewart, of Allegheny county, was appointed Agent, and Lieutenant Colonel Wm. A. Cook, Assistant. After a faithful and efficient performance of its duties until 31st of October, Col. Stewart resigned in consequence of domestic afflictions, when Col. Cook was promoted to fill the position, and Lieutenant Col. J. Copelan, appointed Assistant.

During the year ending December 15, 1867, one thousand seven hundred and eighteen claims have been settled, and three hundred and twenty-one Treasury certificates collected, amounting to $241,600 42. Two thousand one hundred and twenty-nine new cases remain unsettled, the most of which will probably be settled by the 30th of June next, at which period the appropriation terminates. When this is exhausted, the Department will have doubtless fulfilled its mission, and the documents and papers can be transferred to the Adjutant General's office.

CEMETERIES.

The reports of the commissioners appointed under the act of March 12, 1867, to investigate the transactions relating to certain cemeteries are herewith presented.

The work at the Gettysburg cemetery is progressing, but with less expedition than was contemplated, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring such blocks of marble as were required for statuary.

The appropriation of three thousand dollars to the cemetery at Antietam has been withheld, as it appears from the act of incorporation by the Legislature of Maryland and the resolutions of the board of trustees, that the rebel dead are to be interred within the enclosure and to be honored with the same memorials as the Union soldiers who are there buried.

The custom has ever prevailed to specially honor those in death who won special honor by meritorious lives. The monuments reared to the memory of departed worth bear ample testimony that our people have not been unmindful of this custom. But where were such memorials ever erected for men whose actions were infamous, and who perished in an ignoble cause? Who would glorify the treason of Benedict Arnold with such monuments as have arisen to the memory of Washington? Who would dare to insult the loyal heart of this nation by proposing to lay side by side, in the same sepulchre, the body of the assassin Booth and that of Abraham Lincoln? No loyal man would take the heartless Wirz and the other demons that presided over the prison dens of cruelty, starvation and death, and the executed conspirators against the nation's illustrious chief, and deposit them in the same tomb with the patriotic men who sacrificed their lives in battling for "the right against the wrong." Yet it is proposed that the loyal States construct cemeteries for their heroic dead, and then desecrate them by the burial therein of those who prosecuted against the country a warfare which for its diabolical ferocity is without a parallel in the history of civilization, and even

public estimation great importance is attached to this bill, and no action of the Legislature undergoes a closer or more careful scrutiny.—Its provisions concern the entire community, and in their enactment too much caution cannot be observed. Last year the appropriation bill was not passed until the last night of the session, when it was hurried through both branches of the Legislature, and on the following morning presented for approval, without affording time for the necessary investigation, and subjecting the Executive to the alternative of signing it with all its imperfections, or suspending, for the ensuing year, the indispensable means for the operations of the State Government. It is, therefore, earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed, and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable it to received that thorough examination which its importance demands.

PERQUISITS OF OFFICE.

Very many serious complaints have been made for many years past, relative to the disposition of the debris which annually accumulates about the Capitol. This seems to have been regarded as legitimate perquisites of certain attaches of the several legislative and other departments, and has consequently led to practices which should be prevented.—It is alleged that valuable property has thus been taken possession of and applied to personal uses, or sold for merely nominal sums; and the amount obtained privately appropriated. A remedy for this evil is to allow no perquisits whatever to any of the employees of the government. Salaries, sufficient in all cases for the services rendered, should be appropriated, beyond which no other consideration should be allowed. The adoption of this principle would remove the temptation for young men in the departments to resort to improper practices. All the public property of every description, as well as the building and grounds, should be placed in charge of the superintendent appointed for that purpose chosen for his known integrity and general capability, and required to give sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of his duties. All property and material not needed for public use, the superintendent should be required to sell at public sale, and pay over the proceeds to the State Treasury.

GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

The subject of a general railroad law has long been agitated, and although it has found opponents, but few objections have been urged against it, while arguments accumulate in its favor. It seems impossible that any person can receive injury from its adoption, whilst its benefits may be felt by all classes of citizens. Even the chartered companies have no reasonable grounds for opposition.—The intention of the proposed law is not to deprive them of any vested rights as franchises; but to secure to others the same privileges and opportunities for competition. It will open new avenues to distant markets; improve the value of property; give new impulse to immigration; put additional lands under cultivation; stimulate trade, agriculture, manufactures and mechanic arts to increased energy; furnish greater inducements and facilities for travel, and add to our general prosperity. Other States have tried the experiment with satisfactory results, and there is no reason why Pennsylvania should be a laggard in the grand march of progress and improvement.

Next to the importance of creating additional railroads on the free principle, is the reduction of charges for passage and freight to minimum rates. This is a matter that concerns every individual. Transportation will increase in quantity in proportion to the reduction of its cost, and as the facilities increase the costs decrease, the more vigorous will be the development of our industrial resources. Railroads will derive more benefit from low than from exorbitant charges. The increase of travel and freight will be vastly greater than the increase of expense. The transportation of a loaded car costs but little more than that of one that is empty. In the matter of passengers alone, it is reasonable to expect that there will be the number of persons to avail themselves of the privilege of railroad transportation. The same is true in regard to freight for the engine that draws a half-dozen cars, can with nearly equal facility propel a larger number. Moreover, the road that is worked to its utmost capacity must necessarily, at very reduced rates, acquire greater profits than one that transacts but a small portion of the business for which it is competent. The adoption of a system of uniform rates for passengers and freight, so graduated as to be profitable to all immediately interested in the use and conduct of such works, would be productive of decided benefit in lessening the price of food, clothing, fuel, and all the necessaries of life to every citizen of the Commonwealth.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

My attention has been called to the subject of insurance, and so important does it appear that I deem it worthy of legislative consideration. Many millions of dollars are now involved, in the United States, in insurance, and the amount is being rapidly increased. To guard the interests of insurers, our laws are inadequate, and therefore need a thorough revision. Laws have been established in several of our sister States, and so successful have been their operations that the insurance companies acting under them command a respect and confidence which is not extended to those of Pennsylvania. Whilst a large portion of the insurance business of New York is done in this State, some of our companies have recently abolished their agencies in New York because, as they say, no one there will insure in a Pennsylvania company, in consequence of the laxity of our insurance laws. The policies of many organizations, under our present laws, are alleged to be worthless, and although they are continually failing, others of similar character are starting into existence. Within a few months five fire insurance companies have failed, one of which had issued policies to over one million of dollars, and other serious defections are of frequent occurrence.

In view of these facts and the costly experience of the people, I would recommend the establishment of an Insurance Department, similar to those in New York and Massachusetts, that shall have supervision and control over all companies allowed to transact business within this State. Such enactment is required for the security of our citizens. Millions of dollars are paid out by them annually for insurance—much of it under such circumstances as to render it impossible for a private individual to know whether the company to which he pays is, or is not reliable. Careful supervision, by a superintendent appointed by law, and published reports of the same under oath, would prevent much loss and fraud.

The security of the companies themselves requires an Insurance Department. The people demand protection from ignorance, fraud and insolvency. Consulting insurance journals, we find that as a general thing, Pennsylvania insurance companies are acquiring an unenviable reputation abroad, affecting the honor and good name of the State. The great purpose of the proposed department should be *protection*. But in connection with it there must be fees sufficient to cover all its legitimate expenses and prevent it becoming a burthen to the Commonwealth.

GAS.

Complaints have been laid before me by the consumers of gas in our large cities, and from a sense of duty and respect to them I lay the matter before you. It is stated that they have no appeal or satisfactory mode of redress for alleged impositions of the gas companies. To what extent these complaints are just it would be difficult to ascertain, but that there is cause for some of them may properly be inferred from the number, intelligence and respectability of the parties by whom they are made. There is no reason why such a state of things should continue to exist, whilst the people through their representatives, have an easy and effectual remedy.

The Legislature of a neighboring State has created the office of Inspector of gas and gas metres. A bill might be enacted creating a similar position in any city in which it may be required in this State, and such arrangements made as would ensure justice to consumers and producers without being an expense to the State.

STATUES FOR THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

Accompanying this will be found a circular from numerous members of the Senate and House of representatives of the United States relative to an act of Congress, passed July 2, 1864, inviting "each and all of the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown, or from distinguished civil or military services, such as each State shall determine to be worthy of this national commemoration." The intention is to place the statues, when furnished, in the old hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart as a hall of national statuary, for that purpose. Other States will doubtless avail themselves of this privilege, and Pennsylvania should not be behind them in thus commemorating the memory of her distinguished dead.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

That Pennsylvania might be officially represented in the "Model American School House," at the Universal Exposition of all Nations," I caused to be forwarded to the American Commissioner at Paris, in July last, a box containing a large number of books and documents relative to the various departments of the Commonwealth, with a request that they be placed in a prominent position, that visitors from distant lands might have opportunity to obtain from their pages a correct idea of the progress and importance of the State. In acknowledging the receipt of this package the Commissioner states that its contents were disposed of as requested. And we are assured that the representation of the extent, characteristics, resources, progress and privileges of our country, as made in the "Farmer's Home," and "Free Common School-House," attracted crowds of curious and interested visitors, and would scatter wide and permanently, in distinct form, the doctrines of our Republic, and result in a rich return to the United States for the outlay, and a higher appreciation, among the people of Europe, of the statutes and institutions of this land of freedom and equality."

POLICE FOR THE MINING DISTRICTS.

In conformity to an act of Assembly "for the better protection of person, property and life in the mining regions of the Commonwealth," approved April 12, 1867, and on the earnest appeal of many citizens, I appointed, immediately after that date, a marshal of police and a number of subordinates, to give protection to the inhabitants of Schuylkill and Northumberland counties. In these counties, for a long time previous, crimes of heinous character were of frequent occurrence. Combinations of desperate men were formed to oversawe the proprietors and superintendents of the mines, and to control their management. Citizens were murdered in their dwellings and on the roads; others intimidated by threats, were driven from the counties; and a feeling of insecurity and terror very generally prevailed. The administrators of the law seemed powerless to suppress these outrages, or bring the guilty to punishment. Since the appointment of the new police force a remarkable change has taken place. All lawless combinations have been dispersed, the persons composing them having chiefly fled; not a single murder or atrocious crime is known to have been committed; an immense amount of capital that had been withdrawn has returned; and the people enjoy the assurance of safety and protection. A similar state of affairs to that which existed in the counties named is said to prevail in some parts of the oil regions, and applications have been made for the benefit of the above named act. It is, therefore, recommended that its provisions be extended to those, or to any other counties, upon the petition of a sufficient number of the citizens thereof.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

You will find among the papers I send you, a uniform decimal system of measures, weights, and currencies, including a new method of reckoning circles, time, and longitude, together with the action of the Legislature of Maine in reference thereto. As the subject is one of general importance and interest, it is presented for your consideration.

FISH.

Herewith will be found the report of Col. James Worrell, commissioner appointed under the act of March 30, 1866, relative to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna river and its tributaries.

PENITENTIARIES.

From reports of the inspectors and directors, it will be seen that, in order to carry out the State Prison system, additional accomodations should be provided, either by erecting extensions to the present buildings, or an additional penitentiary. The appropriation made at the last session for the erection of a hospital in connection with the Western Penitentiary has not been expended, the board of inspectors being unwilling to select a site until it is determined by the Legislature whether or not additional wings or cells will be constructed.

COUNTY PRISONS.

Unfavorable reports are made respecting many of the county prisons. Some of them are alleged to be insecure and otherwise unfit for the purpose intended; others are of insufficient capacity and so over-crowded as to endanger the health of the inmates; while the management and discipline of nearly all might, doubtless, be materially improved. The policy is not a sound one that crowds together, indiscriminately, children and others convicted of their first and trifling offences, with men and women whose whole lives have been blackened with crime.

PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

In accordance with an act of Assembly approved on the 17th of April last, Messrs. William H. Armstrong, of Lycoming county, Theodore H. Nevin, of Allegheny, Wm. M. Watts, of Cumberland, and Alexander Henry and N. B. Browne, of Philadelphia were appointed commissioners "to inquire into the various systems of prison discipline as practiced in other States and countries." These gentlemen entered upon their duties and have visited various prisons, one of their number having gone to Europe for that purpose. The act, however, requiring them to report to this session of the Legislature does not allow them sufficient time to do justice to the subject, and they ask an amendment extending the time for their report until the session of 1869.

Among the accompanying papers will be found a report by Mr. Mahlon H. Dickenson, who was appointed in conformity with an act of the last Legislature, "to visit, for philanthropic purposes, the prisons and alms-houses in the various counties of the Commonwealth." The report will be found interesting in all its details, and the writer's suggestions deserving of especial attention.

PARDONS.

A report is herewith submitted of the pardons, remissions of fines, forfeited recognizance and death warrants, issued by me during the past year, with a tabular statement of those issued from 1791 to the present time. This report is made in accordance with a sense of duty to the Legislature and the public who have a right to be informed in what manner and to what extent the Executive clemency has been employed toward convicted criminals. It is also due to the Executive himself that his action in this regard should be understood. On no subject has there been greater misrepresentation than on that which relates to the exercise of the pardoning power. Accusations have repeatedly been published of its abuse, and cases have been cited in proof thereof, which were never even presented to my notice. Criminals were liberated from prison after sentence, and clamors raised in relation to their pardon in cases in which no appeal for clemency had ever been made. Upon investigation, it has been ascertained that a custom prevails in the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia, to re consider, remit and change sentences, weeks and, months after their delivery, and in this, much of the misrepresentation has originated.—During the last year, as many convicts were thus liberated from the Moyamensing jail as were pardoned by me from all the prisons in the Commonwealth. Besides which a number more have had their terms of sentence reduced. How, or when, or under what authority, this custom originated it is impossible to learn; but that it is liable to abuse, and is without the sanction of law, seems evident. The sentence of a convict is a matter of grave importance and should receive most serious consideration before it is determined upon and delivered; for when it has become a matter of record, the criminal passes beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and there is no legal or constitutional remedy, even for errors that may be committed, except through appeal to the Executive. If a judge can remit or shorten a sentence, he can increase it, and that is a power dangerous to allow any one to wield. And further, if it be lawful for the judge of one court to remit sentences at pleasure, it follows that judges of all other courts should be invested with the same prerogative, and it requires no argument to show to what a dangerous extent it might be used. Happily, the custom appears to be confined to the court named, as judges in other counties disclaim any such authority.

Former Legislatures have had their attention called to the fact that persons are now confined in our county prisons under sentence of death, some of them for many years, whose death warrants were never issued, and towards whom the several Governors, during whose term they were sentenced, could not discover sufficient cause for the exercise of the pardoning power. The custom has been for each Governor to decline issuing a death warrant which had been withheld by his predecessor. Hence these convicts, sentenced to death, for whose execution the previous Governors did not issue warrants, and whom, it is presumed they believed deserved a milder punishment, must either be pardoned or remain prisoners for life. To remedy this the Governor should be vested with authority to commute the death penalty in the cases only to which allusion has been made, to such a term of imprisonment as his judgement would approve, and to remove the convicts from county jails to the penitentiaries.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

A brief reference to the condition of the country will be proper, and will doubtless be expected by all who were earnest in their desires and co-operation for the suppression of the rebellion, and who are now equally in earnest in their wishes and endeavors to secure an early, final and permanent settlement of our national difficulties, upon the basis of loyalty and patriotism.

Contrary to the hopes of the great masses of our people, that portion of the country which was lately in rebellion has not yet attained complete tranquility. And this seems to have been inevitable; for all history teaches us that a people who engage in the perpetration of high crimes cannot *entirely* nor immediately escape their consequences. Nor, perhaps, is it desirable that they should.—However this may be, it is certain that perfect repose cannot be secured until the insurrectionary States shall resume their original practical relation to the General Government.

How, when and through whom this can be best done, is the great question of the present.

That the views and conceptions of a single individual, however high he may be accidentally and temporarily exalted, should be allowed to control or determine, where the written form of government, and, where the will of the people is the acknowledged law of the land, it requires an extraordinary amount of political effrontery to assume that a Chief Executive of the nation, to any degree or under any circumstances, is the United States.

And yet in effect or substance, if not in plain terms, this was assumed shortly after the surrender of Lee and his armed forces, by the President; and he has continued to act on this assumption, even in his late annual message, in which, while claiming, in words unknown to our forefathers and our institutions, to be the "elected defender" of the people, he arrogantly calls on Congress to "immediately strike from the statute books" its reconstruction laws.

That Congress "will surrender its plan of reconstruction" to this manifestly despotic demand, cannot be even imagined or conjectured. That plan, carefully matured as it was, and fully approved when it was a direct issue before the people, is eminently just, wise and patriotic. It insists that men who were loyal in acts during the rebellion, or loyal in their feelings, should alone participate in the immediate government of the "insurrectionary districts." Going beyond the mere surface, it rests ultimately on the important doctrine, that the destinies of the nation can only be safe "in the hands of its friends; of those whose political and moral natures remain sufficiently pure to feel the impulses of patriotism and the obligations of oaths.

That policy which antagonizes the Congressional plan, which has obstructed, and persistently endeavored to defeat it, first ignores all these important considerations.—Having done this, it consistently maintains that those who devised the most infamous measures of war and for years relentlessly perpetrated, in aid of their purposes, theft, plunder, murder, starvation, and assassination—the very leaders of the rebellion—should be allowed, after involuntary failure, to possess all the rights and privileges of good citizens. That a scheme so absurd and dangerous should be sternly opposed by every true patriot, ought to admit of no doubt.—The fact that it has some advocates renders it more important to sustain the contrary proposition.

In my inaugural address, I said, "that Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it by her influence and power." This I repeat. Nor can I be induced to change this purpose, nor do I believe the people of the State can be, by appeals to the humanitarianism of the age and the invocation for mercy for those whose atrocious deeds have darkened the pages of our history. It has been well said, "the pity of the magistrate which suffers a criminal dangerous to society to escape from deserved punishment, is not mercy, but weakness." True mercy inclines us to pity and relieve the unfortunate and guilty; but only in accordance with justice. And it may well be added, that it is at least a weakness, in not a crime, to permit unrepentant, and only outwardly subdued traitors, to exercise the elective franchise, hold offices, or take part in the deliberations and legislation of the nation. Its stability and prosperity, the welfare of the people now and hereafter, cannot permit these things to be done.

Individual interests, as well as the general financial condition of our national affairs would be greatly benefitted by the simplification of internal revenue taxation, reducing the number of articles taxed and insuring honesty and faithfulness in collection. The reduction of taxes on the necessaries of life and on manufactures that are in competition with the products of foreign labor should be encouraged, while the tax on luxuries and imports should be made sufficient to sustain the expenses of the government.

The people of Pennsylvania, ever true to the Union, and unswerving in their determination to preserve its honor, integrity and perpetuity, are proud and free to assert the sacredness of the national debt, and that its ultimate payment in full must be secured.

As regards the tariff, the protection of home labor and resources, I need only refer to the views expressed in my inaugural. Time and continued reflection have strengthened the views therein expressed. But this subject is committed to the watchful care of our representatives in Congress, and it is hoped their labors will be crowned with the happiest consequences. Surely the United States should protect and foster her own industry and skill—her own toiling millions!

I earnestly invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon your deliberations, and that He will prosper your exertions to promote the happiness of the people and the welfare of our beloved Commonwealth.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 7, 1868.

The Beaver Argus.

A. WETZEL, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., January 15, 1868.

Mr. George Francis Train left New York on the 7th inst. for Europe, to take charge, it is said, of the affairs of all the Kingdoms and Principalities of that unhappy country. He is certainly competent to perform the duty.

The message of Governor Geary occupies much of our space this week. It is a candid and elaborate exhibit of the affairs of the Commonwealth, and should receive a careful reading from all. It contains one fact in particular, which will be a source of gratification to the tax payers of the State. After paying up all interest on the State debt, the debt itself has been reduced $855,620 94. Well done and this too, without taxing real estate one farthing.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON of Ohio will more than likely turn out to be the Democratic nominee for President in 1868. The west seems almost unanimously for his nomination. On the 8th of January, three States (Ohio, Indiana and West Va.) held their State Conventions, and instructed their delegates to the National Convention to give him their support. The Conventions giving these instructions, adopted resolutions against the reconstruction acts of Congress, and also virtually espoused the doctrine of free trade.

MR. BURLINGAME, our Minister to China, was applied to some time ago by the Emperor of that country to act as his agent in modifying treaties with European Powers. Mr. Burlingame accepted the Commission, and will in due time tender his resignation as American Minister to China, as he cannot be permitted to enter upon the service of the Emperor, and at the same time hold his position as our Minister. A successor to Mr. Burlingame, will therefore have to be appointed.

On questions of finance the Democratic party is hard to comprehend. Its position was originally for hard money, and against State banks; then for State banks and opposed to greenbacks, and now it is for greenbacks and against National banks, and should any improvement be suggested in the National banking system, it would be for the National banks and against improvement. A contemporary, on this subject, well says: Thus on [illegible] for all the principles which he would have voted for had he voted the Radical ticket, except that he votes for them a year or two later.

Mr. Davis, (Dem.) of Berks, submitted resolution for the purchase of copies of Purdon's Digest, for Senators, clerks and Committee rooms, which Mr. Lowry (Rep.) characterized as an outrage, affording costly food for theft, &c.—*Senate proceedings Jan. 7.*

Mr. Davis no doubt belongs to that class of Democratic politicians who are in favor of making "Economy and Retrenchment" the leading cry of that party during the coming presidential canvass. In the instance here referred to, and where he would get a "fish" himself, which he brought forward a proposition which would cost the State thousands of dollars, and be of no advantage to it whatever, a few Senators, and a few other favorites would realize the benefit of the service, would realize the benefit of the resolution while the people would foot the bill, and never even be permitted to look upon the property which their money had purchased. So we go!

THE "unterrified" of this city are continually insinuating that the people's officers are "corrupt," "squander money," "a set of thieves," and are constantly committing a variety of other offences which bring them punishment upon themselves. In order to believe what the base insinuations, without the possession of evidence upon common sense do they not produce an accusation at law against the specific misdemeanor or crime? They won't do this State is in a better condition than our own, and the fact that our own affairs are shows conclusively that they can be shown to be as destitute of truth as they are of honesty.

J. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General, has for a copy of his annual report detailed statement of the business of the year ending November 30, 1867. This report, in his office, has been ready for delivery, and the fact that many of the trains, besides, during the past month or more, has certainly before alluded to the value of money was due to the fact that many lands within the limits of this State still due that has caused its limits. made out, and lists of unpaid interest up till the amount now of having been June 1 1867 counties interested. To which them entitled to be due on warrants 036 67. The surveys have been little acquisition, payment not paid by the tion to a tract of land 1st of last it will be, that there Fro vering 5,106, are pending applications 972 of which no returns have been of such very satisfactory To make the impossibility of ascertaining who is zealous- ists of the Com ly in the

THE State Legislature met on the 7th ult. according to law. The Senate promptly organized by the election of Jas. L. Graham of Allegheny county as its presiding officer, but the House could not agree upon a Speaker.—Mr. Davis of Philadelphia was the Republican candidate and Mr. Jones of Berks the Democratic candidate. Some eight or nine Republicans, however, refused to vote for Mr. Davis and the result of this refusal was to prevent the election of that gentleman or any one else. The House adjourned from day to day, voting for a Speaker at each session, but no one was elected. On Friday however, the refractory members yielded, and enough of them supported Mr. Davis to elect him. The balance of the Republican nominees (we published their names last week) were then also elected, and the Legislative "machine" commenced running. It will be several days before the business of the session is actively entered upon.

The bolting Republicans claim that Mr. Davis' railroad record was not satisfactory to them at the outset, but that his after pledges gave them assurances that the free railroad principle would be safe in his hands.

GALVESTON, January 8.—A meeting of Republicans held in Marshall, Texas, on the 31st ult. was broken up by a mob. Judge Caldwell, the speaker, was fired at several times, and sought protection at the post headquarters. The disturbers of the peace were arrested by the military, but afterwards by order of Gen. Hancock were turned over to the civil authorities who released them on bail.

If any person believed some time ago that General Hancock's course in the Fifth Military District would be productive of any good in that locality or to the country at large, we trust that he is now undeceived. His policy will not do! The turning of thieves, cutthroats and murderers over to the civil authorities simply means that they shall go unpunished, and every person so understands it there. The sooner therefore that Congress so amends the reconstruction act as to enable Grant to relieve Hancock, and appoint a commander in his stead who will not play "toady" to the rebels, by handing criminals over to their sympathizing friends, but who will see that they are tried by the strong arm of military law, and punished according to their deserts, the better it will be for the respectable and law-abiding citizens of Texas and Louisiana, and in fact for the whole country.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE is reported to have said that "the course of General Hancock was the first dawn of hope he had seen for the people of the South since the termination of the war."—*Exchange.*

We wonder if the "dawn" at the present time resembles that which enraptured his vision in 1861? *Then* he saw the destruction of the country in prospective, and placing himself in the hands of the conspirators, rendered them all the aid in his power in their devilish undertaking! *Now* he sees loyalty rebuked and driven from place, his rebel associates placed in positions of power, the murderers of Union men turned over to the *civil* authority, by whom they are sure *not* to be punished, and then coolly tells us that this is "the first dawn of hope for the people of the South he has seen since the termination of the war." Gen. Lee therefore being the judge, the Lost Cause is not lost, but is being revived by [illegible] should cry from the ground against such unmitigated and loathsome treachery.

CONGRESS has been pretty active since the holidays, and a great amount of the public business has received more or less attention. The most important matter before the Senate since it again convened is the report of the Committee in the case of Secretary Stanton. It vindicates the Secretary throughout, and concludes with this resolution:

Resolved, That, having considered the evidence and reasons given by the President in his report of December 12th, 1867, for the suspension from the office of Secretary of War of Edwin M. Stanton, the Senate do not concur in such suspension.

Both Houses are now at work on the currency and tax questions, and before the present month expires, we are promised something in these respects that will be satisfactory to the people and advantageous to the country. Let us hope that these promises may be fully realized.

QUITE a number of the "windy" Democrats of this county threatened us some time ago with a public prosecution for something the *Argus* said about Hugh B. Anderson during the last campaign. We took the wind out of their sails some three or four weeks ago, by telling them "to go ahead." They didn't "go ahead" though nor did we hear anything more said on that subject, until last week's *Local* made its appearance. In it a correspondent says there would be no use in prosecuting us, for our "big brother—the radical court" would be sure to clear us. That is just what we think too. It not any other court would likely find a man guilty who had committed no crime. This correspondent however begs the question. If himself and friends believed all the while, that a "radical court" would *not* convict us, why were they continually threatening to carry us before it? Ah! gentlemen we didn't scare well did we? and your dodge about the "radical court" being our "big brother" now is only a stupid way of getting out of the ridiculous box in which you find yourselves placed.

As we are not then to be tried by a court of justice, let us be tried before the bar of public opinion: We therefore challenge any Democrat in the county to point out the article or the paragraph in which we libeled Mr. Anderson. If after it is pointed out, we are unable to prove its truthfulness by the affidavits of respectable and reliable witnesses, then we will make a public retraction of the charges, and beg Mr. Anderson's pardon for having done him an unintentional wrong. What more can we propose? Our "big brother—the radical court," will not be a party to this investigation. Then let it go on.

GEN. MEADE does not appear to be doing the President's will at all in the Third Military District. He has already removed Governor Jenkins, and State Treasurer Jones, and appointed military officers in their stead. The public may therefore prepare themselves for another "howl" from the ex-rebels coupled with a demand for his removal.

JUDGE THURMAN of Ohio received the Democratic nomination for United States Senator for that State, beating Vallandigham more than two to one. The vote in caucus stood: For Thurman 51; for Vallandigham 24.

DURING the meeting of the Teachers' Institute in this place in December we were called upon by several of the teachers present and solicited to provide an educational column in the *Argus*. After some little reflection we have concluded upon doing so, and have accordingly made an arrangment with Prof. G. E. Eberhart of New Brighton, to take charge of it. Mr. Eberhart is an accomplished and successful teacher, and we doubt not will make his column not only attractive to the teachers of the county, but also interesting to the public generally. After this week then our readers may expect to find an educational column on the first page of the *Argus*, edited and managed by the gentleman named. All communications on educational subjects must be addressed to him at New Brighton Pa.

A TELEGRAM from Washington says: "Ex-Member of Congress Samuel S. Cox, who is here, says the Democratic platform is flat repudiation, and that the New York Democracy will not sustain it."

Mr. Cox has been and is still a leading Democrat of the United States. His opinion of the platform of his party friends in Ohio should have its due weight. That the ultimate aim of the Democratic party of the United States is to *repudiate* the National debt, or failing in that, to *assume* the rebel debt, is becoming more apparent every day. The only for either of these dread alternatives is to keep it out of power, and in that way prevent the accomplishment of its base and unpatriotic purposes.

THE Reconstruction Committee of the House of Representatives have agreed upon a bill which deprives the President of all power or interference on the subject of reconstruction in the Southern States. It invests Gen. Grant among other things with the duty of appointing and removing District Commanders. We hope the bill will become a law.

THE United States Senate took action on the Stanton Suspension case on last Monday. The vote on restoring him to the War office stood: Ayes 35; Nays 6. A certified record of this vote was made out and delivered to the President at nine o'clock P. M. of same day.

THE "BOYS IN BLUE" CONVENTION.

Nomination of General Grant for President and Ex-Governor Curtin for Vice President.

The Convention of the Boys in Blue of Pennsylvania, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, was held in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday. The hall was handsomely and appropriately decorated and arranged, the stage being ornamented with a miniature military encampment—the whole appearance of the hall being entirely *a la militaire*. Upwards of three hundred delegates were in attendance, many of whom had lost a limb and were otherwise scarred, and, with the exception of a brief discussion of the propriety of nominating a candidate for Vice President, the proceedings were conducted in a spirit of unanimity that seldom prevails in such assemblages.

The permanent officers of the Convention were:

Vice Presidents—E P. Helferty (seaman) Colonel Richard Ellis, Sergeant James Hetley, General R. L. Bodine, Major O. F. Roberts, General W. J. Bolton, General George A. McCall, Colonel W. A. Sands, Captain T. Dinan, Colonel P. A. Filbert, Major G. A. Bayard, General J. Ely, Captain F. M. McKeenan, Colonel H. J. Schaffer, General J. Wistar, Captain W. S. Home, Colonel D. M. Jones, Captain Forbes, General H. Allen, General S. B. Dick, Major P. A. Johns, Captain J. S. Stretch, Private A. J. Elliott, Captain J. Darragh, Captain Connor, General H. White and General G. Clark.

Secretary—Colonel James Given, of Philadelphia.

Assistant Secretaries—Colonel R. F. Mosen, Major J. C. Harvey, Lieutenant Reed, Captain A. Tylhurst, Sergeant W. B. Brinton, Captain D. J. Price. Captain R. Dennison, Colonel C. A. Green, Colonel S. B. W. Mitchell, Lieutenant Andrew Hayne, Captain W. R. Hast, Captain M. R. Adams, Captain A. P. Schuriz, Captain J. B. Allen.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Captain Agar.

Assistants—Major J. B Roberts and Lieutenant Wm. C. Bennett.

Gen. Lemuel Todd, of Cambria county, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, having full confidence in the wisdom and loyalty of Congress and heartily approving its theory and plan of reconstructing the disloyal States as the only means of securing the rights of the loyal citizens thereof, and fully recognizing the patriotism, integrity and services of General U. S. Grant, and accepting his actions and utterances as proof of a full accord with the principles and measures which, under his lead triumphed over treason and rebellion and upheld the just and loyal powers of the Government, do hereby nominate him for President of the United States. [Tremendous cheering.]

A delegate: That motion I second. [Laughter and renewed applause.]

Resolved, That Andrew G. Curtin [long continued applause], by his distinguished public services, his eminent capacity and fitness, and the devoted attachment to the soldiers of Pennsylvania, challenges our highest respect and confidence, and appropriately indicates him as our choice for nominee for the position of the Vice Presidency of the United States. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the Administration of General John W. Geary meets with our unqualified approval and confidence, and exibits in another and no less honorable way, the wisdom, sagacity, courage, and administrative ability so illustriously distinguishing him throughout his military career.

Resolved, That we retain undiminished confidence in Auditor General Hartranft and Surveyor General Campbell, and proudly point to their official career as evidence of the great ness and propriety of accepting military capacity and worth as a sure guarantee of full qualifications for the able discharge of civil duties.

The first resolution was unanimously adopted. When the second resolution was read, a question was raised as to the propriety of nominating a candidate for the Vice Presidency, which resulted in a vote being taken for the choice of the Convention for that office, as follows:

Hon. Andrew G Curtin received	192 votes
General Philip H. Sheridan	17 "
Hon. Schuyler Colfax	11 "
Hon. Wm. D. Kelley	9 "
Voting commenced	
General O. O. Howard	8 "
General J. F. Hartranft	5 "
Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Galusha A. Grow and Edwin M. Stanton, each received one vote	3 "

On motion, the name of Andrew G. Curtin as the candidate of the Convention for Vice President of the United States, was made unanimous with hearty cheers.

The remaining resolutions of the series reported by the Committee on Resolutions, were then adopted without dissent, and ratified by repeated rounds of applause.

On motion, a committee of one from each Congressional district was constituted a State Executive Committee, with Gen. Joshua T. Owen, of Philadelphia, as Chairman.

On motion of General Collis of Philadelphia, the following resolutions was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention be empowered to appoint a delegation of three from each Congressional district (with six members at large) to represent the Boys in Blue of the State of Pennsylvania at the National Republican Convention to be held at Chicago in May next, and that said delegation be instructed to vote for Grant and Curtin for the officers of President and Vice President of the United States.

A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee on an address to the soldiers of Pennsylvania was adopted. General Harry White, of Indiana county, was selected as chairman of the committee.

In the evening a mass convention was held in Horticultural Hall, which was ably and eloquently addressed by Gen. Fisher, of Lancaster, and Captain Hutchison, of Center county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned will expose to sale, at public out-cry, on the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12th, 1868,

at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all the following described real estate of Josiah McCowan late of Beaver county, deceased, situate in: Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., viz: Adjoining lands of Nathan Eakin on the North, lands of John McCaughtry on the East, lands of John McKnight, dec'd., on South, and lands of Hugh Dilworth on the west, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN ACRES,

More or less, eighty acres of which are cleared and the balance well timbered. On it are erected a Stone House, one story with basement, kitchen and cellar. Also, a story and a half Frame House, about 28 by 24 feet. Orchard of good fruit on the premises. Farm well watered, and in a good state of cultivation. A few feet vein of good coal underlies about seventy-five acres of said land. Premises within 1½ mile of Knox Station, on P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.

TERMS.—One-third of purchase money in hand upon confirmation of sale by the Court, the balance in two equal annual installments from that date with interest from same time, and secured by bond and mortgage or the premises. The purchaser to pay expenses of preparing title, bond and mortgage, and all bonstite stamps. For further information inquire of the undersigned, Princeton, P. O., Lawrence county, Pa., or H. Hice, his attorney, Beaver Pa.

HUGH BARNES,
Adm'r. de bonis non, cum testamento annexo.
Jan 15'68:3t.

R. A. Wilson,

(Late WILSON & STEWART.)

DEALER IN

Boots Shoes & Rubbers,

OLD STAND,

DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

R. A. WILSON. R. A. WILSON.

JOHN CROFT..... JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

CROFT & PHILLIPS,

Real Estate and Insurance Brokers,

139 FOURTH STREET,

PITTSBURG.

WE HAVE A PRINTED REAL ESTATE Register containing a full description of location, price and terms of all the properties entrusted to us for sale. These consist of Farms, Grist Mills, Houses, Lots, Stores, Coal Land, Coal Works, Coal Interest, Western Lands, Hotels, Tanneries, City and Suburban Property. This Register we print three times a year, on first of May, September and January. Parties wishing to buy or sell Real Estate, no matter where the location, should not fail to consult our Register, a copy of which can be had by sending us your address. January number now ready.

jan15'67:1y.

SIMON SNITGER & CO.,

(At the old stand, 3rd street Beaver, Penn'a.)

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS,

FLOUR, FEED, FISH, GRAIN, &c., &c.

They are constantly receiving a fresh assortment of these articles, and the public may rely upon getting from them as good as the market affords.

All goods delivered if required.

jan15:1y.

BLANKS! BLANKS!

BLANK DEEDS, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, Summons', Subpœnas', Warrants, Commitments, &c., &c., can always be had at the *Argus* office, as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere. Give us a call.

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, JANUARY 15, 1868.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The ARGUS has now a larger circulation than any paper published in the county. Advertisers will promote their interests by bearing this in mind.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square—10 lines	$3 00	$5 00	$5 00	$8 00	10 00
Two squares	5 00	6 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three squares	6 00	8 00	9 00	11 00	18 00
Four squares	7 00	10 00	11 00	15 00	25 00
One-fourth column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	40 00
One-half column	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	75 00
One column					125 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices $3 00

Special Notices per line 10

Advertising, which must be paid in Advance.

Terms of Payments to be made Quarterly, except Transient

State of the Thermometer for the week ending on the 11th of January, 1868:

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
January 5	27 deg.	34 deg.	28 deg.
" 6	25 deg.	30 deg.	27 deg.
" 7	25 deg.	38 deg.	36 deg.
" 8	25 deg.	36 deg.	30 deg.
" 9	10 deg.	16 deg.	8 deg.
" 10	12 deg.	22 deg.	19 deg.
" 11	20 deg.	27 deg.	24 deg.

C. H. TAYLOR.

Mrs. Louisa Patterson, of Sharon, this county, is authorized to act as agent for the *Argus*.

Wm. Bingham, Jr., 54 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

New Advertisements.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day:

C. C. Sale—Hugh Barnes Adm'r.
Boots & Shoes—R. A. Wilson.
Real Estate &c.—Croft & Phillips.
Groceries—S. Snitger & Co.
Special Notice—Croft & Phillips.

Leg Broken.—Mr. Abraham Hall of this place, was unfortunate enough on last Wednesday evening to get his leg broken below the knee. He was "scuffling" with a comrade at the time of the casualty. It is not thought that the fracture will result in any permanent injury to the wounded limb.

Postmaster of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg.—A. G. Henry, Esq., well known to many of the citizens of this county, was selected by the caucus of Republican members of the House on the evening of the 6th, to fill the position of House Postmaster. Mr. H., we doubt not, will perform the duties of his position with credit to himself, and satisfactory to those choosing him.

The Tribune Almanac.—We have received from the publishers, the Tribune Almanac for 1868.—In addition to its being "a good almanac," it contains an amount of political matter which makes it almost indispensable to those who "read bible" in politics, or who desire to keep up with the age. Price 20 cents. Address, Tribune Office, N. Y.

Masonic.—We know not from where the appointment came, nor when made, but we see it stated in an exchange that G. D. Kughler, of Greenville, Mercer county, has been appointed Deputy Grand Master for the counties of Beaver, Butler, Lawrence and Mercer.

Death of R. L. Baker, Esq.—We were pained to learn on Saturday last that R. L. Baker, Esq., one of the Trustees of the Economy Society, in this county, had died that morning. Mr. Baker was an honest, upright and useful citizen of the county, and had the respect and confidence of all who ever became acquainted with him. He was in his seventy-fifth year. For several months past his health has been declining, but to the public generally, his death came quite unexpected.

The "Button Business."—Quite a number of girls and misses have responded to the proposition of a "New Brighton Spinster," by reporting the number of buttons gathered by themselves, respectively. They all complain of the rule, limiting them to one button from each giver. Under it however, Miss Eva, daughter of M. Wetzel, reports the highest number. She has 96. If any little miss in the county has more than the number and remembers the name of all the givers, let her report.

Detecting Counterfeit Money.—Mr. John F. Bensel of Quinbrown, this State, has discovered a method by which counterfeit bills, either National notes or Greenbacks) may be detected almost instantly. His method of detection seems infallible, and many leading bankers and business men certify that it is the only correct one. This method has been copyrighted, and State, County, Township and Town rights are offered for sale. Mr. Geo. D. Brown has purchased the right to instruct in this county and in Lawrence. He is also in this county, and will doubtless call upon many of our business men during the present week. It requires but a few moments time to impart all the instruction necessary to make almost any one an expert. We passed through his hands on last Friday, and we believe ourself competent now to detect anything in the line of counterfeit notes, from a three cent "stamp" up to a one hundred dollar bill. Learn his rules.

Rail Road Excursion.—In company with three or four friends from this place and vicinity, we joined a party of excursionists at Pittsburgh, on the morning of the 8th inst., in honor of the opening of that portion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad between Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, and Oil City. The Train left Pittsburgh at 8½ A. M., and consisted of 18 or 20 cars, and containing some 900 persons. The entire length of the road is 129 miles, and the run was made in about 8½ hours. At every town of any size, extra cars were hitched on, and the guests kept multiplying until at least 1500 persons must have been in the party before the terminus of the road was reached. A large crowd was in waiting at Emlenton, and greeted the excursionists with pistol and rifle salutes and enthusiastic demonstrations. At Franklin, a still larger and more enthusiastic assemblage awaited the train. A brass band was on hand, and a large company of firemen were out in full regalia; an arch was erected over the track, and ornamented with wreaths, flags, &c. The party arrived at Oil City, at 6 P. M., and were welcomed with music, the booming of cannon, and the wildest hurrahs of the citizens. Supper, speeches, music, toasts, dance, &c., followed each other in succession, until the "wee sma' hours" of the night made their appearance. Some 3 or 400 of the guests returned to Franklin, and there passed the night in much the same round of hilarity and enjoyment.

At 10½ A. M. next day, the excursionists turned their faces homeward, and arrived at Pittsburgh at 7 P. M. The weather was rather disagreeable, but everything passed off pleasantly, and many amusing incidents served to lighten the tediousness of the trip, and strange to say, not the slightest accident occurred to dampen the pleasure of the occasion.

An object of much curiosity to the visitors was the celebrated burning well, some 10 or 12 miles this side of Franklin. It is 600 feet in depth, and the gas is so strong, that at times the water is forced through the flames to a height of 20 or 40 feet. With the exception of a short interval, it has been burning with much fierceness for two or three years. At one time, with much labor, the fire was extinguished, but the gas was so overpowering, and the danger deemed so great, that the well and the tools inside, were abandoned—the gas was again ignited, and it has been burning ever since. The presumption is, that it will be years before it burns itself wholly out.

The entire road is in most excellent condition. It is continually in sight of, and runs almost parallel with the Allegheny River. It is of easy grade, and the track is so constructed, that the motion of the cars is scarcely felt. That the road is destined to do an immense business, and be of incalculable advantage to Pittsburgh, Oil City, and the intermediate country, will admit of little or no doubt. Col. Phillips, the President, and those enterprising Pittsburghers who have co-operated with him, deserve lasting credit, for the energy and perseverance they have exhibited in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties in thus opening speedy and direct communication with a second more famous than any other in the country.

We tender to our friend J. M. Galt of this place, our acknowledgements for many acts of kindness received during the trip.

Soldiers' Orphan School.—The twenty-three pupils that were transferred to the new school at Titusville, Crawford Co., Pa., and who live in that neighborhood on leaving, presented the following address, as a tribute to the Principal at Phillipsburgh, that shows how those that are under his care feel in relation to his labors for them. The ladies will speak best for its [illegible]

PHILIPSBURGH SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL, Dec. 31, 1867.

Rev. W. J. Taylor, Principal S. O. S.:

We, the undersigned being Soldiers' Orphans under your care at Phillipsburgh, from 7 to 8 months, and are now about to be transferred to Titusville, unless you desire hereby to express our gratitude for your kindness and care. For two years we have been with you, and those two years have been spent as we shall ever remember them. Under your fatherly care we have been taught, not only the rudiments of an English education, but the principles of morality and religion. We have been taught to love our country, and to be true to the Government provided, and that our children have been greatly improved by your care. And we feel that you have constantly, day and night, labored for our best interests. We shall remember you in our prayers and we shall ever remember you here in affectionate remembrance. We have enjoyed your Sabbath services, and your daily table talks, and constant instruction. We would particularly thank you for the kindness, justice and firmness with which you have always administered discipline and for plainness and fatherly kindness with which you have cautioned our faults and assisted us in correcting them; and for the consideration you have manifested in all the arrangements of the Institution for our comfort and taste. And now in parting we can only say, may God bless you and yours, and prosper and bless the School and the Orphans that are left behind; and he will to do as kindly by them as you have done by us.

This is our trial free, while parting to Rev. W. J. Taylor, Principal of Phillipsburgh Soldiers' Orphan School. Signed by Curtis S. Mount, Josephine Williams, and 21 others.

Editor Argus: The Beaver county Medical Society had a lecture meeting at Dr. McKinney's office, Jan. 9, 1868. Dr. Cummins of Industry in the Chair.

Dr. McKinney moved a library be started for the benefit of the Society and a committee of three be selected, whose duty it should be to take all necessary steps towards perfecting it.

Dr. Feicht (Treasurer) made his report which Drs. Cummins and Cunningham (Auditors) reviewed and accepted.

The following Officers were elected for the year 1868:

President—W. J. Lanehitt.
Vice Presidents—I. Winans and T. G. McPherson.
Treasurer—B. Feicht.
Secretary—J. E. Jackson.
Censors—D. S. Marquis, D. Stanton, I. Winans.
Reporter—A. W. Abbe and [illegible].
Library—D. McKinney, D. Stanton, J. E. Jackson.
Delegates to State Society—D. McKinney, G. W. Langfitt, B. Feicht.
Delegates to American Medical Society—J. E. Jackson.

Dr. Lanehitt on taking the chair made a neat and appropriate address, thanking the members for the honor conferred, and hoping they would never have cause to regret their choice.

Dr. Stanton then read his valedictory. Sleep, was his subject, and was presented in such an interesting and instructive manner, that the society concluded to publish it. It will reach you through another channel.

Dr. Morrow presented the subject of "Medical Education," in a short essay.

Dr. Cummins reported an interesting obstetric case which was complicated with eclipsy, and mania puerperalis causing convulsions and blindness, and which he treated by bleeding—recovery in a fortnight. He also reported a case in which morphia, in proper dose, caused catharsis and cramps, with no tendency to sleep.

Dr. Wilson reported a case of placental presentation in which the foetus was expelled with the placenta covering the vertex like a hood.

Dr. Marquis offered the following:

Resolved, that the thanks of this society are due, and are hereby tendered to Dr. McKinney for the sumptuous entertainment afforded them. Dr. Cunningham amended it by inserting "*excellent*" and it was passed.

Doctors are and should be good judges of entertainments, as it falls to their lot to be guests more frequently than other men; but they seldom encounter such a feast as Dr. McKinney had prepared for them that day.

On motion of Dr. Stanton, Dr. Cummins of Beaver, was exonerated from dues to which he took exception. On motion of Dr. Jackson, Society adjourned to meet at Rochester.

Western Penitentiary.—Some months ago Dr. Hugh Campbell, Warden of the Penitentiary, signified to the Board of Inspectors his desire to be relieved in the following January or April. This fact becoming known, the number of aspirants for the Wardenship constantly increased, embracing some of our most respectable and influential citizens. At a meeting of the Inspectors, on Saturday, an election was held, resulting in the unanimous choice of Col. George A. Shallenberger, of Beaver county. In view of the high character of several of his competitors, the preference of Col. Shallenberger over them is a strong testimonial of his character and qualifications. The Colonel was a most efficient Quartermaster of the 140th Pennsylvania Regiment, and was promoted to the Chief Quartermastership of the Second Corps, under General Hancock and other commanders. We doubt not his administration of the Wardenship of the prison will be marked by energy and ability.

Doctor Campbell, the retiring Warden, we understand, will return to his former residence at Uniontown. He has enjoyed the entire confidence of the Board of Inspectors, and such of our citizens as have made his acquaintance, will remember him with admiration for his intelligence and culture, and for his high-toned moral principles and purity of life.—*Pitts. Ga.*

State School Superintendent's Report.—Hon. Thos. Nicholson has our thanks for various public documents, among these the Report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools. This is a very interesting document, and seems to have been made up with the greatest care. From it we gather the following statistics which cannot fail to be interesting to the general reader:

Whole number of districts in the State	1,889
Whole number of schools	13,061
Whole number of pupils in attendance	660,163
Average attendance of pupils	414,537
Percentage of attendance upon the whole number	638
Average length of school term	5 months 163 days
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil	85 cts.
Whole number of male teachers	6,619
Whole number of female teachers	8,590
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$35 87
Average salaries of female teachers per month	27 51
Total cost of tuition	2,482,512 93
Total cost of fuel and contingencies	601 067 21

Went Over the Dam.—On last Monday a boy named Walters, while amusing himself on the ice above the dam in Bridgewater, broke through and was carried by the current over the dam. His ability to swim saved his life. After being tossed about in the water for some time he lodged on some rocks, from which he was taken with a rope. His escape from drowning was indeed a narrow one.

EDITOR ARGUS: Last week I invited the young misses of our "good old county"—those of them who had been engaged in the "button business"—to report to you the number obtained, so that we could all learn who had been the victor in their pleasant rivalry. Your neighbor, the *Local*, makes this gentlemanly (?) criticism on my proposition:

"Some 'New Brighton Spinster,' as she signs herself, advertises in the *Argus* for the young lady who has begged the most buttons. She had better button herself to the coat-tail of some of the masculine gender if she wishes to make the button business interesting."

I have never given the subject of "buttoning" myself "to the coat-tail" of any gentleman much thought; still I think I can safely say, that when I determine to do so, I will NOT conclude to "button" myself to a man who has been or is likely to be quartered in a county Jail. Nor would I "button" myself to a representative of another class of persons who sometimes come to their wives with broken noses, (instance Wharton, the old *Era* editor,) and generally are in such a *funny* condition as to be unable to determine whether it is themselves that stagger, or the hills that are [illegible]

The "New" Brighton Spinster.

EDITOR ARGUS: A correspondent of the *Local*, over the signature of "Hancock," attempts to reply to my communication of the 8th ult. What the motive is I do not know, nor do I care. His emissions will neither set the world on fire, nor do any political party or particular person much harm. He would make more creditable appearance on a fleet horse at a county fair, than he does in writing communications for the public newspaper. I but state a fact readily seen by all intelligent persons [illegible] as to read "Hancock's piece," when I say that it does not [illegible] advance an argument, but what would be quic kly produced or successfully overthrown by any ordinary lad of eight or ten years of age. "Writing is not his forte." To have a controversy with him, then, would neither be "interesting to myself nor beneficial to the public. Notwithstanding the fulsomness of his [illegible] however, he makes out to show that he knows the editor of the *Argus* and that this hate is of the malignant type. I need not defend that gentleman. He needs no defence at my hands.—A man that is able in eighteen months, to "shoot" the circulation of his paper away ahead of all competitors, and gather to it a business second to no county paper in Western Pennsylvania (and this without help, or without asking his party to raise a collection for him now and then) is very likely able to defend himself against all the puny attacks that may be made upon him. So "Hancock," I bid you good by. May your like not soon be seen again—in print. A. B. C.

EDITOR ARGUS:—The *Local* does not produce a certificate from S. B. Wilson Esq. or either of the secretaries of the meeting on the 16th of Dec. to show that the proceedings of that meeting were not mutila ted after the adjournment. I reiterate what I said before, and dare the *Local* to bring forward the certificates of either of these gentlemen. The truth is the personal friends of Odell looked upon the meeting as inwardly hostile to that gentlem an(!) and they took the liberty of declining to publish Mr. Wilson's amendment, lest the "radicals" would point to it as censuring Odell. This is why the proceedings were published without being signed by the officers, as none of them would put their signatures to the "mutilated proceedings." There was some risk in doing so, and the officers seemed to be conscious of that fact. TRUTH.

EDITOR ARGUS:—The late Democratic Convention claiming to represent three thousand voters of the county passed among a number of resolutions, one reflecting upon the President Judge of this District which I feel it my duty to call attention to. The resolution was evidently written by the imprisoned editor of the *Local* in one of his unpleasant moods, and had the Convention not dignified it by indorsement would be regarded only as a harmless parade of petty spite, and unworthy of notice. That a Convention claiming to represent so large a number of my fellow citizens, should pass a resolution which in fact asserts that the Presiding Judge of this District is unworthy of respect because he maliciously uses his position to oppress those who differ with him politically, is certainly extraordinary and can only be justified by the clearest proof of the offence charged.

It is extraordinary because heretofore all political parties, politicians and citizens recognizing that necessity in our form of Government which requires that the influence of the Judiciary be preserved and increased rather than diminished, that its integrity and purity should be defended by all who would sustain the Government, have never encouraged and seldom permitted an attack upon it except in the Constitutional way. When politicians become so insane corrupt, and desperate as to encourage the masses to throw off all respect for the Judiciary, think lightly of Judges, Juries and Courts, and look with distrust and contempt upon what is adjudged by those wearing judicial ermine who differ politically, then indeed the last safeguard will have been removed and anarchy and destruction speedily follow. Extraordinary as it was for a convention to pass such a resolution lastily and without cause, it was certainly more so to find members of the Bar, officers of the Court, present not only participating but actually encouraging this attack upon the Presiding Judge of this Court. Two of those members of the Bar were men of sense, experience and standing, and how they can reconcile their conduct with their duty is a question good men are unable to decide. They have received the highest treatment at the hands of the Judge they unwarrantably attack and whose influence they seek to destroy. This ability and kindness they have often admitted and it seems to me their participation requires an explanation.

It is not my purpose however, to dwell upon their conduct so much as to call upon them especially and the Convention generally for the proof to sustain their charges. During the trial of Odell it was evident to every candid man that if the Judge was partial at all his partiality was for the defendant. On all doubtful questions he ruled against the Commonwealth and only reversed himself when clearly convinced he was wrong. This was so evident as to occasion remarks by Republicans, and Democrats unhesitatingly admitted the Judge was very impartial. Many Democrats who attended the trial still admit this while others were so chagrined at Odell's conviction that rather than frankly acknowledge his guilt they meanly charged the Court with a result it could not have prevented. Odell's guilt was so clear no man on his oath could find otherwise. The Jury found him so because the testimony was overwhelming, and not because of anything the Judge said or did. Two of the Jury were intelligent but bitter Democrats, and would have acquitted Odell if they could. I venture that not only these two but every man on the Jury will, testify on oath that independent of anything said by the Judge they would have found Odell guilty.—If this be true wherein did the Judge do wrong, and of what has Odell to complain? What point of law did he decide against the defendent erroneously? What evidence was excluded that should have been admitted or admitted that should have been excluded? I ask these questions seriously and expect those who assign the Judge to answer them, or stand convicted of libeling the Judge for base purposes. Why did not Odell's Attorneys, who were in the Convention, not except to the ruling of the Court during the trial and to the charge, and move for a new trial, or failing in that carry their case to the Supreme Court, where the errors could be reviewed by a Democratic majority and corrected. I not only challenge, but demand of those who arraigned the Judge, to point out the errors complained of, to state their grievance if they have any; and I venture to predict in advance, that I will demonstrate none exists. If Odell was convicted wrongly, or the Judge decided partially to his prejudice, his attorneys deserve more censure than the Judge, because they did not move for a new trial upon such the errors so clearly that he would have been compelled to give it, or failing in that carry the case up to a higher Court, where justice might have been done him by a Democratic Bench. Unless my principles are perverted, honest men of [illegible] can only conclude that the resolution of the Convention was only intended so deceive the masses of the party, at the instance of Odell and a shameless misrepresentation to aid in procuring funds to release him from [illegible] A. B. C. honesty impartiality and fitness generally for the position he holds, Judge Acheson has had no superior on this Bench and has none in the State. This is the judgment of a very large majority of our citizens, and I demand of those who differ to the contrary to produce the proof. The convention that passed that resolution did not represent professedly one half of the county, and really not one hundred citizens of it. It was an assembly of extreme men of the party representing no constituency and therefore unauthorized to speak for any but themselves. A large number of those present were profoundly ignorant of what the resolution referred to and would as easily have voted for a resolution declaring Buccaneering an ideal of [illegible] and Judge Bradley a [illegible] whose decisions were unworthy of credit. Judge Acheson had no reason to feel hurt over the action of the thirty men all told who composed that convention because twenty-five of them at least had no idea what they were doing and always [illegible] they do not indorse such proceedings that I insist on the proof to sustain such outrageous proceedings. S. D.

MARRIED.

DEBEE—HOYT—On New Years' eve, by Dr. Smith of Bridgewater Mr. Moses Debee to Miss Lydia Hoyt both of Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa.

DIED.

BAKER—At Economy, on Saturday morning, January 11th, Romulus L. Baker, Trustee of the Harmony Society, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

See one of the Prize Cups awarded to A. Speer for his celebrated Port Grape Wine.—It is the best grape wine ever produced in this country, the standard wine for communion purposes, and the most beneficial for females and weakly persons. [1y.

GET A REAL ESTATE REGISTER.

The January number of the Real Estate Register Published by Croft & Phillips, 139 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., is now ready. Parties wishing to buy or sell real estate, no matter where the location, should not fail to consult their Register a copy of which can be had by calling at their office as above, (or by sending your address, it will receive prompt attention.) Capitalists, real estate men, and those seeking homes or investments of any kind, will find in their work a discription of various kinds of Property, with location, Price, Terms, &c., &c.. They have also for sale 50,000 acres of land in Missouri, ranging in Price from $2 to $30 per acre according to improvements. For investments these lands are unsurpassed. The St Louis Iron Mountain and Memphis railroad passes through them and never again can be purchased at the figure now asked for them. Maps Tillts &c can be seen at their office. Give them a call and you will be kindly entertained.

THE FINEST GRAPE IN AMERICA.

Mr. Alfred Speer, the maker of the celebrated Port Grape Wine, says, it is about the size of the Isabella, and that it is the finest on this continent. He has refused thousands on application for the plant, as he requires all available cuttings for the extension of his vineyards. He has orders for his wine from Europe. Our druggists have procured some four years old.

AGENTS WANTED.—$3 to $5 per day. Address with stamp, J. BOGGS, New Brighton. jan8'67:1m

DIVIDEND NO 20.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, NEW BRIGHTON, Dec. 31, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank, have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, free from United States and State tax.

By order of the Board.
EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.
jan8'67:3t.

FOR SALE.

ONE OUT LOT (NO. 9) IN THE BOROUGH OF Beaver, containing 10 acres, the property of the late Capt. Charles Stone, is offered for sale. The improvements are one two story brick house, and large kitchen, with good cellar, four rooms on each floor, and all necessary out-buildings. There is a good well of water near the door; also a good cistern. About one-half of the lot is in forest trees, a portion of the balance is choice fruit trees in bearing order. The property is convenient to four railroad stations, and overlooks the Ohio and Beaver river's. Apply to
D. H. STONE,
Near the premises.
jan8'67:3t.

Calvin Kussart vs. B. B. Hocock, T. C. Hocock, and others, whose names are unknown, doing business under the name and style of the "Alliance Oil Bompany."

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 73 June Term, 1867. Foreign Attachment in Assumpsit.

Nov. 19, 1867, on motion, the Court give judgment against defendants.

Nov. 23, 1867, Narr and Affidavit of claim being filed. Rule on Prothonotary to assess the damages in above case. Noticeis hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 16th day of January, 1868 at 2 p. m.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.
dec21'67:6w.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, NEW BRIGHTON, Dec. 4th, 1867.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL Bank of Beaver county, are hereby notified that a annual meeting for the election of nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking house, in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday (14th day) of January next; (1868) between the hours of twelve o'clock, and two o'clock of the said day.

By order of the Board.
EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.
dec4'67:6t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTnership heretofore existing between R. A. Wilson and E. P. Steward, in the Boot and Shoe business, is this day dissolved. Mr. Stewart retiring from the firm. All accounts will be settled by Mr. Wilson, who will continue in the business at the old stand.

R. A. WILSON,
E. P. STEWART.
Rochester Dec. 26, 1867.—jan2'68:3t.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF The National Bank of Beaver Co.

NEW BRIGHTON, Jan. 6, 1867.

ASSETS:

Loans and Discounts		$120 021 80
" "	under Protest	750 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		50,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures		2,938 93
Expense Account		98 55
Real Estate and Banking-house		10,231 75
Due from Banks		39,535 40
Coin		1,029 23
Legal Tender Bank Notes and Checks		39,407 83
		$385,499 40

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$150,000 00
National Circulation	92,867 00
Circulation Bank of Beaver County	2,238 00
Dividends unpaid	6,514 97
Contingent Fund	9,500 00
Due Depositors	125,832 10
Discount, Exchange and Interest	651 03
	$385,499 40

The above is a correct abstract from the report to Controller of the Currency.
EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier
jy'67.

F. A. Fortune's Dry Goods Store,

ROCHESTER, PA.

WINTER GOODS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

MARBLE WORKS

F. A. Fortune's

Dry Goods Store,

ROCHESTER, PA.

WINTER GOODS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

MARBLE WORKS

C. C. Sale.

TO THE BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED TO Agents. One or two days time will secure a good Sewing Machine. Female, $50; Beaver Falls, Pa., where they may constantly be found, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, LIQUORS, PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES of all kinds, FANCY ARTICLES, GLASS, PUTTY, LAMPS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, TOBACCOES, CIGARS, STATIONERY, &C.,

And all other articles belonging to the Drug business.

The Celebrated Singer Manufacturing Machines.

Tin Tailors, Boot and Shoe Makers, Harness and Carriage Manufacturers, will be supplied on the shortest notice.

All Machines Warranted For Three Years.

All persons, whether intending to purchase a Sewing Machine or not, are respectfully solicited to call and examine these Novel Sewing Machines, and see them in operation, at the Millinery Store of Mrs. A. E. KOOKEN, on Brighton St., one door above the Diamond, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., where I will keep a supply on hand for sale.

J. A. KOOKEN, Agent.
jan8'67. Singer Manufacturing Company.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING BEEN CREDIBLY INFORMED THAT different parties have been guilty of purchasing sacks that had once been filled by us, and on which we had placed our brands, and refilling them with an inferior article of flour, and then selling the same as flour manufactured by us thus being guilty of perpetrating a base fraud upon us and also on the public, we desire to expose the baseness of such parties and bring them to justice, and we therefore offer a reward of twenty-five dollars, to be paid to any person who will furnish us with sufficient evidence to convict any party of the fraud aforesaid.

John Edgar, Mellon & Douglas, J. W. Wilson, T. Noble, Superintendent Beaver Falls Mills Company, E. H. Alexander successor to Williams & Alexander.
dec7'67:3m.

C. F. WINTER ..... W. L. BEDISON.

WINTER AND BEDISON,

(SUCCESSORS TO C. F. WINTER.)

DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments Notions, &c., &c.

Special attention given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Shop: Cor. BROADWAY & APPLE STREETS, NEW BRIGHTON, PA. jan2

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM!

CONTAINING ABOUT 142 ACRES, ABOUT ONE-half bottom and upland, belonging to the heirs of John Scott, dec'd. The buildings consist of house of room, barn 33 by 45 feet, large stable, sheep house, corn-crib, wagon house, and other necessary buildings. There is an orchard of choice dried fruit, now bearing. The entire farm is exceedingly well watered by springs on different parts of the farm, and comprising both bottom and upland, is well adapted to grain or stock raising.

This tract of land is located in Mogewell-town, Beaver county, Pa., adjoining the village of New Sheffield. There are 2 Churches (O. S. & U. P.) within ¼ of a mile of the Farm, and a public school house adjoining.

For further information, apply to
I. W. SCOTT,
jan8'67:3m. New Sheffield, Beaver county, Pa.

A Handsome Present

FOR THE LADIES!

F. A. Fortune

IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER!

F. A. Fortune's Custom-Made Skirts.

F. A. Fortune's Hamilton Skirts

Have, during the last four years, been the best of many of the heaviest dealers, and are pronounced the MOST STYLISH, BEST FINISHED, and MOST DURABLE SKIRTS ever brought into their warerooms.

F. A. Fortune's Hamilton Skirts

Are manufactured from the very first quality of Watch Spring Wire, and the heaviest quality of two inch Tape. The Bands are made from the best webbing, and are DOUBLE STITCHED the whole length of the Band. The Spangles, Buckles, and Clasps are silver-ed with pure silver, thus preventing corroding and rust.

F. A. Fortune's Hamilton Skirts

Are graded in length and size, so that the merchant can suit the most fastidious taste in regard to style, length of Skirt and Band.

F. A. Fortune's Hamilton Celebrated Kidded Skirts!

Are justly entitled to the highest praise. The bottom of each Tape is thoroughly and neatly Kidded, which protects the bottom of the Skirt, and renders it an impossibility for the bottom Hoop to become disengaged. At the concentration of the Tapes at the back of the Band, an extra piece of Kidding is applied, which being double stitched into the Band, makes the durability complete, and adds a beautiful finish.

F. A. Fortune's Hamilton Misses' Skirts—A Speciality.

Made from the same quality of Wire as the Ladies' Skirt, and neatly Kidded in front.

LADIES!—If you wish the most stylish, best finished, and most durable Skirt, TRY ONE OF HAMILTON'S WARRANTED SKIRTS, and you will wear no other. Manufactured to order for

F. A. FORTUNE,

"ON THE DIAMOND," Rochester, Pa.

Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Notions, &c.
jan8'67:3t.

THE LATEST AND BEST!

Singer's Improved Family Sewing Machines!

SINGER'S NEW NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING Machine with all the recent improvements, is now considered

The Best and the Cheapest

And the ONLY Machine, that will DO ALL Kinds of FAMILY SEWING. It makes the famous LOCK STITCH, the only stitch which is universally approved, or is at all adapted to first class work. It will sew on all kinds of material with all kinds of thread, and it is as NOISELESS in its operation as any practical Sewing Machines. It is simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use it. It has an improved

Hemmer, Feller, Braider, Corder and Quilter.

It has the only TUCKER and MARKER that can be used to advantage in Tucking. It also has a simple ATTACHMENT, and is the only Machine making the Lock Stitch that does embroider practically.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Will be carefully compounded at all hours, and all business in their line attended to promptly.
Beaver Falls, Pa., Nov. 16, '67.—nov23'67:1y.

TE. BATEMAN & SON

Druggists.

THE ABOVE NAMED FIRM HAVE RECENTLY opened a Drug Store, on Main street, BEAVER FALLS, Pa., where they may constantly be found, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, LIQUORS, PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES of all kinds, FANCY ARTICLES, GLASS, PUTTY, LAMPS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, TOBACCOES, CIGARS, STATIONERY, &C.,

And all other articles belonging to the Drug business.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and at the shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street,

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

O. H. ANSHUTZ.

F. A. Fortune's

RED FRONT

IN THE DIAMOND

ROCHESTER, PA.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! FURS!!!!

Direct from importers and manufacturers the largest assortment ever offered. Cheaper than ever.

Coal and Nut Coal for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED THANKFUL FOR THE patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and surrounding country, that he is still prepared to furnish an excellent article of Coal and Nut Coal, on short notice, either delivered, or at the Bank, on the best of terms. The Bank is located on M'Kinley's Run, near Rochester, Pa. Orders left there, or at the Store of Thomas Allison, in Bridgewater, or at the Prothonotary's office in Beaver, will be promptly filled. Capt. Healy is Agent, Rochester, Pa.

jy17'67:1y. J. C. MOLTER. Bridgewater, Pa.

ESTRAYS.

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE SUBSCRIber, in Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., on or about 3rd July last, forty head of sheep—some with half crop off left ear, some with hole through left ear, and some with crop off of left ear, and about two-thirds of the flock with no mark at all.

The owner is requested to or me forward, prove property, pay charges and take away

HUGH COCHRAN.

dec18'67:3t.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RETIRED FROM the tailoring business, in Bridgewater, Pa., will in the future, devote his whole time and attention to the sale of Howe's Unrivalled Sewing Machines. His wareroom is in the building formerly occupied by himself and Mr. Miller, as a Tailor Shop. These Machines range in price from $63 to $85, and will be delivered in good order to persons purchasing them. An experienced person will accompany each machine sold, and the purchaser will be thoroughly instructed in its use.

He will also keep sewing machine needles, machine oil, silk, thread and all articles needed in sewing, and dispose of them at reasonable rates. Thankful to the public for favors heretofore received, he solicits, in his new business, a continuance of the same.

sept18'67:tf. JOSEPH BRAUN.

M. WILLRICH.....J. M. HARTFORD.

WILLRICH & HARTFORD

Have now Opened the Finest Selection of

FALL AND WINTER BOOTS & SHOES,

Which they are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS

AND

LOW PRICES!

Call and examine our Stock

NO. 100 MARKET STREET,

Corner of Fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

nov2'67:1y

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Cor. Railroad Crossing and New York St.

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH.

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provision, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the patronage.

N. B. All kinds Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester, Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1y.

ROCHESTER FOUNDRY,

ANDERSON, PATTERSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE CASTINGS' Railway Track and Car Castings, Agricultura Implements, Engine and all other Castings made at a first class Foundry. Also, Stoves, Grate Fronts, Grate Bars, Liners Sash Weights, Hollow-Ware, Kettles, Iron Fence, and all other Castings called for, on short notice and of the very best metal.

Also, J. J. Anderson's justly celebrated New Cook Stove for Coal and Wood, which took the

First Premium

At the State Fair recently held at Pittsburgh. This Stove combines many new and important principles, which place it far in advance of all others now in use. Some of the merits claimed for it by the Inventor, are Heavy Metal, Well Proportioned, Beauty of Style and Finish, Ease of Draft, Easily Kept Clean, Requires but little Fuel, and the

BEST BAKER EXTANT.

All orders thankfully received and promptly filled.

We Call Attention to the Following Statements:

While living in the East I used several of the most Celebrated Cooking Stoves made in that part of the country, and on my arrival here, I was recommended to purchase the Crystal Palace Stove, (also invented by Mr. Anderson) as being the best. I did so, and used it with good satisfaction. When I saw Mr. Anderson's new Stove, I was attracted by its neat appearance, and on examining its Oven and interior arrangements, found it possessed many advantages over all I had seen. I purchased, and have one now in use. We consider it superior to any we have ever used. It is all the inventor claims, and we think, all that could be desired in a Cooking Stove.

CAPT. GILBERT PENDLETON.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 21st.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse Capt. Pendleton's statement.

JOHN H. WHISLER.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse the above recommendation.

J. WOODRUFF.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, we are fully satisfied with its good qualities in all respects.

JOSEPH IRVIN AND WIFE.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 25th.

Having kept house for a long time, and used a great number of Cook Stoves of different patterns and styles, I consider J. J. Anderson's new Stove, in point of economy in fuel, ready cooking and baking for its size, superior to any we have used, and cheerfully recommend it, believing it will render entire satisfaction.

CHAS. LUKENS.

We have one of Mr. J. J. Anderson's new Stoves, manufactured at the Rochester Foundry, and having given it a fair trial, we find it comes fully up to all that has been claimed for it. It heats very rapidly, takes but little fuel, and is a most excellent baker. Mr. Anderson may congratulate himself on having achieved quite a triumph in the line of Cooking Stoves.

Very respectfully,

Beaver, Nov. 23d, 1867. J. S. BRACKEN.

C. A. Decarme,

MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN, ALL kinds of CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, &c. &c.—Prices moderate. Motto: Quick sales and small profits. Shop on the corner, nearly opposite the Post Office, Beaver, Pa.

July17'67:1y.

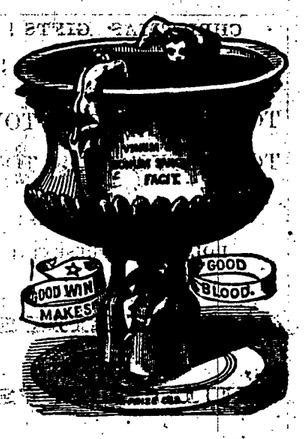
SPEER'S

Port Grape Wine,

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

ALSO

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS Use.



VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

Speer's Port Grape Wine,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES

are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.
Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
A Speer's Vineyard, New Jersey. Office, No. 243 Broadway, New York. [oct16'67:1y.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL & WINTER WEAR.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

in latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH,

Shallenberger Bros.

SUCCESSOR TO

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Bridgewater, Penn'a.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,

AND

Country Produce

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

HARDWARE STORE!

J. S. WINANS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

MASONS' TOOLS,

SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,

SADDLERS' TOOLS,

PLASTERERS' TOOLS,

MINERS' TOOLS.

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,

LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,

PICKS, MATTOCKS & HOES,

COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

HORSE SHOES & NAILS,

TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

AND PUTTY.

AGENT FOR

EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.

n2,'67.

LAUGHING GAS!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extractions a matter of pleasure rather than of pain. All dental operations performed in the most skillful manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the county.

Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

jn30'67—1y. T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

SPRING FASHIONS 1867.

BRIDGE STREET, BRID GEWATER,

NEW ASSORTMENT MILLINERY WILL BE opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Gealy, on Thursday, March 14th. I wish to inform my old friends, and as many new ones as will please patronise me, that I am now receiving an entire new tock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will e pleased with an early call.

bmar 13'67:1y. MRS. S. REES.

BRIDGEWATER MARBLE WORKS.

DAVID WOODRUFF, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

Monuments, Head Stones, &c., made to order.

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.

y25'66:1y DAVID WOODRUFF.

Desirable Property For Sale.

A VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE TWO STORY brick residence of eight rooms and full length lot, is offered for sale at a low rate and reasonable terms.

Lot contains fine fruit grapes, berries, &c. Also, good cistern and all necessary out-building, including stable.

The situation is in one of the best thoroughfares of Beaver. Apply to

M. Z. SANNER, Somerset, Pa., or WM. S. MARKS, Beaver.

dec25'67:2t.

NEW NOTION HOUSE!

J. G. KAMPHAUS,

206 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

BASKETS, HOBBY HORSES, CHILDRENS CARriages, Wagons, Penknives, Pocket Books, Looking Glasses, Playing Cards, Brushes, Fancy Goods of every description. [dec4'67:2m.

HERMAN HIRSH. MARK HIRSH. SIMON HIRSH.

HIRSH & BROTHERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET

(Opposite Iron City College.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Clothing made to order on short notice.

nov2'67:1y.

HARVEY BROWN.

WILSON & BROWN,

GROCERS

AND

Produce

DEALERS,

BRIDGE STREET,

BRIDGEWATER,

PENN'A.

WILSON & BROWN. WILSON & BROWN.

R. A. WILSON.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED LEGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery, opposite side of street.

jn19'67:tf.

New Fall Goods

NEW STYLES!

Just Received at Reduced Prices,

AT

S. J. Cross & Co's.,

OLD STAND,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

WE NOW HAVE FRESH FROM THE EAST, AT VERY LOWEST FIGURES,

Prints in Great Variety,

Delaines in Fancy & Solid Color,

COBURGS,
ALPACCAS,
MERINOS,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS,
TICKING,
CANTON FLANNEL,
SHIRTING CHECK,
JEANS,
TWEEDS,
CASINETS,
CASSIMERES,
LADIES CLOAKING,
WATER PROOF CLOTH,
BLACK and BROWN,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NOTIONS,
BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLIN,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

A large and entirely New Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
VESTS,
PANTS,

PEA JACKETS,
SACK COATS,
DRESS COATS,
OVER COATS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds.

Our usual Stock of

Hardware.

Has been largely increased by recent purchase in the East, at Panic Prices.

To this department consisting of Mechanics Tools and all kinds of Building and Housekeeping Hardware, Cutlery and Nails, we would especially call the attention of constructors and builders.

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

PAINTS IN ALL COLORS,

GROUND, DRY AND IN OIL.

TURPENTINE, BENZINE and DRYER.

These goods have materially declined in price. And in this, as in the Hardware Department, We are determined not to be outdone by any house in the county.

OUR STOCK OF

Groceries,

FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISION,

is as usual, full and complete.

We deliver all heavy goods free of charge. Take all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

at highest Market value.

We thank our customers for past patronage and solicit a continuance.

S. J. CROSS & CO.,

NEW YORK STREET,

NEAR RAILROAD CROSSING,

Rochester, Pa.

jan1'68:1y

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,

In Fallston Beaver County, Pa.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market, among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. There are five sizes of this plow, all of which I manufacture and keep for sale; also "Patent Lever"—right and left—"Mountain King,"—right and left—"Side Hill," and nearly all the different kinds in use.

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES.

Having made several important improvements on the "Climax," by which coal or wood can be supplied without lifting lids, and having two places for pipe, either or both of which can be used at the same time, with a ventilation to the oven, thus having the advantages of a Cooking Stove, Bake oven and Franklin Stove combined. This Stove has been in constant use for twenty years, and many of them after being used for this period of time, are now in good order. There is but a small portion of this stove that ever burns out, and this is easily and cheaply replaced. To make them still more lasting, we are now putting in tile or fire brick lining. Our other patterns are the Enterprise, Keystone and Premium, Parlor Stoves, large and small heating Stoves, Franklin Stoves, Jenny Lind's, &c, Grate and Grate Fronts, Fenders, Iron Railing of various styles, Wagon Boxes, two Irons, Tire Benders, Corn Shellers, Force and Cistern Pumps, Sad Irons, Metal Sinks for Kitchen, Sheet Iron and Tinware, always on hand and made to order. In fact, I manufacture and keep for sale, almost everything wanted in the machinery or hardware line.

In addition to our other Stoves, we are now making two new patters, No. 7 and 8, of the Great Republic, which are taking captive the best cooks and housewives in the country.

Second hand stoves always for sale cheap. Two good new engines, suitable for saw-mill or shop purposes now on hand, and will be sold reasonable.

mar13'67—1y. JOHN THORNILEY.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

AND

Hardware.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WE selected Stock of

Teas, Rice,
Coffee, Cheese,
Sugar, Soaps,
Molasses, Bacon,
Syrups, Fish.

Hardware.

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE.

Pine Churns, Peck Measures,
Oak Churns ½ Bush. Measures,
Willow Baskets, Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand.

Prices very low, call and see.

A. S. HARVEY,

oct1'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS, Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheap or than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Dupuoco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheesman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of

LAMPS AND LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.

Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

july1'67 J. MOORE.

LAUGHING GAS.

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, BEDFORD, Pa., for extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better than at any oth er Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [my17'67:tf

WANTED.—Agents to Canvass for the most successful subscription book in the market. Our Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. We pay the unusually large commission of $1.00 per copy Address IRWIN & CO.,

nov16'67:3m. 66 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beaver Salt Manufacturing Co.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW MANUFACTURING, and prepared to sell a superior article of salt at their works, on Raccoon Creek, ½ mile from the Ohio river. All orders left at the Works, or letters addressed to S. B. French, Beaver, Pa., will receive prompt attention. [jy17'67.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL THOSE WHO suffer from disease of Liver and Stomach, such as Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, &c.

DR. ROLLINGER'S HEADACHE AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the most perfect remedy, ever brought before the public, for all diseases of the Liver and Stomach.

They act as a CATHARTIC without weakening the Stomach or Bowels, but on the contrary give to tone these organs, driving away all Melancholy Feelings, infusing new Life and Vigor into the System.

For sale by all Druggists and Country Merchants, throughout the Country.

J. HENDERSON & BRO'S., 205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Agents.

oct3'67:1y.

Hearing is Believing, but Seeing is the Naked Truth.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH CLOTHING STORE, New Brighton, Pa., have just received from the East, a large and well assorted Stock of

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps and Underclothing, which they intend to sell 20 per cent. less than any Store in the county. Come and see before going elsewhere and let your motto be, a dollar saved, a dollar earned.

JOSEPH SNELLENBURG, Broadway and Falls street, nov21'67:3mos. New Brighton, Pa.

Wholesale and Retail

HATS, CAPS & LADIES FURS.

Wm. Flemming,

No. 139 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL FIND IT TO their interest to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as our facilities for doing a wholesale trade are not excelled by any house in the United States. [nov27'67:1y.

THE CHEAPEST GROCERY

AND

TEA HOUSE

IN THE CITY.

J. KOHEN & BROTHERS,

RED FRONT

GROCERY and TEA HOUSE,

NO. 69 FEDERAL STREET,

Below P. F. W. & C. R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

COUNTRY DEALERS AND OTHERS INTERESTed in the purchase of

TEAS SUGARS AND COFFEES,

Will study their own interest by calling on us before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, quick sales and small profits. J. KOHEN & BROTHERS.

dec11'67:3m.

EVERYBODY LOOK AT THIS!

Reasons why you should Buy your

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THE

RED FRONT SHOE STORE,

NO. 63. 63. 63. 63. 63.

FIFTH STREET.

1st. They sell as good Goods as there is made.
2d. They warrant every Pair they sell.
3d. They guarantee their Goods to do good service.
4th. They repair any thing they sell.
5th. They rivit all their work, making it most durable.
6th. Their work is the most elegant and genteel in the City.
7th. Their work is the most durable and perfect in the City.
8th. You can buy lower than at any other place.
9th. They are the best Goods and yet the lowest prices.
10th. Goods custom made, and sold less than trash elsewhere.
11th. The largest assortment to select from in the City.
12th. No trouble to show Goods.
Remember the best Goods for the least money, are to be had at

NO. 63. 63. 63.

FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov27'67:1y.

UNION AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ROCHESTER, PENNA.,

A. B. SMITH & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURE MOWERS, REAPERS, Railway or Endless Chain, and Lever Power of various sizes, Threshers and Separators, Farm Mills, Cider Mills, Cane Mills and Sorghum Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Dog Powers for Churning, and all other Agricultural Machinery.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING

Of all kinds done on short notice. Machines of any kind built for parties.

Having had the experience of fifteen years in Patents and Patent Business, we are prepared to make Models, Applications, &c., for parties desiring to take out Patents.

Having fitted up our Factory with

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

Selected from the best Eastern makes, in person, and employing none but the best Mechanics, we are prepared to do work in the best style and manner.

Having secured the services of A FIRST CLASS PATTERN MAKER, we are also prepared to make any kind or style of Patterns.

Particular attention paid to Repairing Mowing and Reaping Machines, and machinery in general.

We solicit, and hope by attention and care to merit, the patronage of parties wishing work done. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Address A. B. SMITH & CO.,

my30'67:1y Rochester, Pa.

C. WEIDE, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIST,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON LOCUST ST. between Railroad and Bridge sts. [my17'67:3m.

NEW CARPETS.

M'CALLUM BROTHERS

NO. 51 FIFTH STREET,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THE

FALL STYLES

OF

CARPETING,

Oil Cloths, &c.

BORDERED

CRUMB CLOTHS,

HEAVY AND EXTRA WIDE

Felting & Druggets,

BY THE YARD.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LOW PRICED INGRAINS,

AND

SUPERIOR RAG AND COTTAGE CARPETS.

M'CALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STEET,

BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND WOOD.

oct16'67:1y.

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVED

Dress Goods,
Muslins,
Casimeres,
Tweeds,
Jeans,
Notions,
&c., &c.

CHEAPER THAN EVER

TO BE HAD AT

ORR & DAWSON'S,

Third Street, Beaver Penn

CASH PAID FOR WOOL.

aug21'67:1y.

E. D. MERRICK ..... P. A. MERRICK.
C. M. MERRICK ..... J. K. BUCKLEY.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA

MERRICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS and
FENDERS, &c., &c.

Ruby Cooking Stove Nos. 7, 8 & 9.

THIS STOVE TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM At the State Fair as a Coal Cooking Stove, and also at the late County Fair. We use no scrap iron in their manufacture, but make them exclusively of No. 1 Pig Metal, and warrant them in every respect.

The Ruby has the largest oven in the market and consumes but little fuel in baking, owing to our improved Grate.

GRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS.

We are largely engaged in the manufacture of Grate Fronts and Fenders, which we enamel in an even common, second quality and fine finish. This enamel retains its lustre for a long time, will not burn off, and makes a much superior finish to that of Coal Tar.

SUMMER PIECES.

We are also making Sheet Iron Summer Pieces for which we have applied for a patent pressed up in a Hydraulic press. They are much lighter than cast Iron, and much cheaper.

HEATING STOVES.

We claim the heaviest heating Stove in the market for the size, and use the best Stock in their construction.

Our patterns are not yet complete, but it is our intention to keep a general assortment in our line.

We also took the Premium at the County Fair for Castings generally, and we have entered in to the best business with the determination to use the best of Pig Metal and make good work.

We respectfully request a share of the public patronage, and would be pleased to see those wanting anything in our line at our works.

Prices Low to suit the times.

MERRICK & CO.

no 20'67:1y.